BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1842. No. 863

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

FOR SALE
AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.
A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.
PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.
Courier Office, 20th May, 1842.

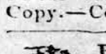
OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to
THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.
which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 20th May 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 20th May, 1842.



FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The fast sailing Teak built Ship *Helen*, W. J. HICKS, Commander, to sail on the 25th of this month. For freight of Opium or passage only, apply to NASSERWANJEE EDULJEE Parack, opposite the *Church Gate*.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Election of a SCHOOL MASTER to this Institution, is postponed to the 28th Instant.

Candidates are requested to send their testimonials together with their application.

Salary 150 Rs. monthly, free quarters, and Medical attendance.

GEORGE PIGOTT,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND CO. the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND CO.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate		@ Rs. 45 per doz.
Port	3 dozen in Quarts	@ 22 ,,
,,	6 Pints	@ 12 ,,
Brown Sherry	3 Quarts	@ 22 ,,
Pale	3 ,,	@ 20 ,,

From PHELAN, *of Bordeaux.*

Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts		35 ,,
Do	2 ,, Pints	18 ,,
Brandy	1 ,, Quarts	20 ,,

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW Saturday the 21st May, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at his Residence Claremont House Mazagon, a small portion of the modern and valuable Household Furniture of E. E. ELLIOTT Esq. C. S. the same comprises Blackwood Furniture made by the late Mr. FERRAR consisting of the best damask Couches, Chairs, Wardrobes, and variety of Tables; Elegant China, and Alabaster Vases, Rich frosted and other Chandeliers, Wallshades with pans and drops, neat Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea services, Glass Ware, and Rich plated Dish covers made by Hamlet, a choice assortment of Shells, &c. &c.

ALSO if not previously disposed off, a Grand Piano by H. K. KOLLMAN. An open Carriage and a Brougham, built by Hall, Long Acre, a pair of Horses, a particularly neat carriage for children. A Nutmeg Grey High Caste Arab Horse 5 years old, about 14-1 high. Likewise a small quantity of Port, Claret and Champaign, and Sherry just received per *Orator* from HARVEY TUCKETT AND Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Wednesday the 18th Instant until the day of sale.

N. B. The day of sale has been altered to the 21st, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail on the day before advertised.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By Order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the following days, viz:

On Thursday 16th June at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House with a small building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee, situated in Bazar Street within the Fort and nearly opposite to the Agiary.

On Monday 20th June at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situate behind the before mentioned House.

On Monday 27th June at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunumun Street without the Fort.

On Saturday July 2nd next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 11th June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three weeks or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such re-sale.

Bombay, 20th May 1842.

HAMS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for sale, on commission, some prime WESTPHALIA HAMS, just landed, which they are selling at ¾ Rupee per lb.

GENERAL MOFUSSIL AGENCY:
FOR THE
CIVIL SERVICE AND ARMY.

Established by Messrs. Thos. Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, exclusively for the Honorable Company's Civil Service, and the Queen's and Honorable Company's Army: attached to the different Mofussil Stations of the Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

HAVE the honour to inform the gentlemen of the Honorable Company's Civil Service and the Queen's and Honorable Company's Army, attached to the different Mofussil Stations of the Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras Presidencies, that, at the earnest recommendation of several influential personages; they have been induced to establish themselves *only as General Mofussil Agents, exclusively for the Civil Service and Army*, concocted on such economical principles, and so well suited to the exigency of the present times, as to animate them invariably to import their own Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c. of first rate quality, direct from Europe; and to undertake the transaction of any kind of Agency business from the Mofussil; without charging any Commission.

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE and Co. beg very respectfully to be most distinctly understood, that simply in consideration of their constituents pledging themselves; ermanently to take all their supplies of Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c. solely from their Establishment, and their, moreover, unanimously guaranteeing to subscribe perpetually to the subjoined rates of monthly payment; (which would never pay even for the wages of a common Sircar, if each individual employed one), receivable either in advance or as they fall due, at the end of every month: Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will immediately and continuously, undertake to execute all orders, or commissions, for any description and quantity of Articles or Goods, that might be required by Regimental Messes, or individuals from the Mofussil, procurable at the lowest retail market prices of the day in Town, without charging any commission. In fact, with reference to the conditions set forth in this Circular, Messrs Wiltshire and Co. will be happy to undertake any kind of Mofussil business, without charging any commission whatever, provided they are previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, or Hoondies, &c. at either short, or long dates.

☞ In the the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. succeeding in obtaining universality of support and a sufficient number of Subscribers, from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras: and should pressing advances be required; they also purpose ultimately granting Loans of Money, to their constituents, in both Services: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough: upon sick certificate, or urgent private affairs: without charging them the usual Agency Interest and Commission.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

NEED HARDLY PLEDGE THEMSELVES, TO DEVOTE THEIR UNDIVIDED AND ENTIRE ATTENTION, TO THEIR GENERAL MOFUSSIL AGENCY, FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE AND ARMY; AND THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MONTHLY RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION ADVERTED TO ABOVE:

Senior Merchants in the Civil Service; and Generals of the Queen's and Company's Army	Co.	Rs.	6	0 0
Junior Merchants ditto; Colonels and Superintending Surgeons,	ditto		5	0 0
Factors ditto; Majors, Chaplains, and Surgeons,	ditto		4	0 0
Writers ditto; Captains, and Assistant Surgeons,	ditto		3	0 0
Lieutenants of the Queen's and Company's Army,	ditto		2	0 0
Cornets and Ensigns	ditto		1	0 0

LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Landing and Shipping Company will be held at the Exchange Rooms on Thursday the 2d Proximo at 3 P. M. in compliance with the requisition of twenty Shareholders.

C. B. SKINNER.
Chairman.

Bombay, 20th March 1842.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

ON SALE at *Messrs. Dirom Carter* and Co's godowns, price Rs. 60 per Hhd.
Ramport Row, 19th May 1842.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted of last Octobee's brew Rs. 65 ℔ hhd.
Saunders' Pale Benton Ale equal to either Bass or Allsopp ,, 55 ,, ,,
J. W. O'Conner's Fine Golden Sherry in 3 dozen Packages ,, 18 ℔ doz.
Do. Port Wine ,, do.

CASH.

Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. BATES, OWEN AND Co.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1842.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are to be had of *Byramjee Nusserwanjee Dantra* at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices.

Whole	Ticket at Rs.	111
Half	Ditto at "	55½
Quarter	Ditto, at "	28
One Eighth	do. at "	14

Terms, Cash.

The drawing will commence on the 11th June 1842.

TO LET.

THE behind part of our Offiee to a Lawyer or small family. W. & CO.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. beg to notify that they have removed to their new Premises in MEADOW STREET, No. 14, (formerly occupied by the late firm of Messrs. YATES AND Co) where they will continue to conduct their business as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL and COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 14. Meadow Street, May 20th 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 4th June 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50 Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.		5500
1 Ditto	20 ,, do ,, do		2200
1 Ditto	10 ,, do ,, do		1100
1 Ditto	5 ,, do ,, do		550
15 Ditto of one each	15 ,, do ,, do		1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15 ,, do ,, do		1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15 ,, do ,, do		1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20 ,, do ,, do		2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83 ,, do ,, do		9130
1597 Prizes.. Total..233 Whole Tickets..Value			110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tavooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.
1st March 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's Auction Room, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May next precisely at 10 o'clock, when the presence of subscribers is solicited.

RAJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S.

2D LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

On 200 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1438 chances at Company's Rupees 16 per chance only an advance of 7 Rupees and the balance 7 Rupees on the receipt of Prize.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1 Prize of	40 Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.		4004
1 Ditto of	20 Ditto	Ditto	2200
1 Ditto of	10 Ditto	Ditto	1100
8 Ditto of 1 each	8 Ditto	Ditto	800
40 Ditto of ½	20 Ditto	Ditto	2200
80 Ditto of ¼	20 Ditto	Ditto	2200
304 Ditto of ¼	38 Ditto	Ditto	4180
1712 Ditto of	107 Ditto	Ditto	11770
2147 Prizes.	263 Whole Tickets Co's. Rs.		28930
897 Blanks.			

The Wheel will be charged with full of numbers and Prizes except the above 20 Tickets will be put into the wheel after the (1) One thousand numbers are drawn up.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

3d. Mofusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have the Prize Tickets free of Postage.

4th. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with remittance or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* at Bombay or to the Projectors Office No. 6, Waterloo Street.

*** A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale, apply to JEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Courier Office* at 14 Rs. each.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th May, 842.

No. 367.—The detachment orders issued by Captain Burnett under date the 20th February last, appointing Serjeant J. Balfe, to act as Provost Serjeant, and Private and Lance Corporal Bain to act as Hospital Serjeant to the Detachment of the 1st European Regiment on the march from Ahmednuggur to Bombay from the 21st February to the 8th March last, consisting of 435 Rank and File under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 582 dated 12th October 1839, are confirmed.

No. 367.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. J. Gibson, of the 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th instant to the 10th October next, to Bangalore and Vellore on private affairs.

No. 368. Captain E. Wichelo, Assistant Commissary General, is allowed to proceed to Mahabuleshwar on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 1st to the 15th instant.

No. 369.—Lieutenant L. N. Raikes of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commissariat Agent at Bhooj.

No. 370. The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Lieut. J. McGregor of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant to the Guzerat Irregular Horse on the 17th October 1840, and extended on the 16th October 1841, for the benefit of his health, is further extended until the 25th October next, on the same account.

No. 371. The following orders by Major Simmons, Commanding the Troops at Dadur, and Major General England, K. H. Commanding the Scinde Field Force, are confirmed as temporary appointments.

An order by Major Simmons, dated the 21st March, appointing Captain Stevens of the 21st Regiment N. I. to receive charge of the Commissariat Department at Dadur, during Brevet Captain Ramsay's absence on sick certificate and on his responsibility.

An order by Major General England, K. H. dated the 4th of April last, appointing Lieutenant Blenkins of the 6th Regiment N. I. to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and in charge of Bazars and Police, during the absence of Brevet Captain Ramsay on sick certificate.

An order by Major General England, K. H. dated the 6th of April, permitting Captain Teasdale, to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Department and rejoin his Regiment.

An order by Major General England, K. H dated the 7th of April, appointing Captain Blenkins, a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and in charge of Bazars and Police with the Force, vice Captain Teasdale resigned.

No. 372.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract Para. 7, of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 2d March last (No. 10) and in conformity with the instructions therein conveyed, to appoint Serjeant R. Stewart, Head Draftsman of the Quarter Master General's department, a Conductor on this establishment, date of rank, 9th April 1842

Para. 7. As a special mark of our approbation of Mr. Stewart's services in the Field, we have resolved to confer upon him the Warrant of Conductor from the date of your receipt of this Dispatch.

No. 373.—In conformity with instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the appointment of Muster Master at the Presidency, which was constituted by General Order No. 502 dated 27th September last, is cancelled. The Muster of Troops, Departments and Pensioners at the Presidency will be taken by the Officers of the Garrison Staff as heretofore.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1842.

No. 374.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant F. A. Jackson of the 62nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, in General Order No. 249 dated the 2nd ultimo, to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 31st instant on the same account.

No. 375.—The extension of leave granted to Lieutenant R. J. Shaw, Sub Assistant Commissary General, in General Order No. 270 dated the 7th ultimo, to remain at the Mahableshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged to the 31st instant, on the same account.

No. 376.—Lieutenant Furneaux of the 1st European Regiment, is allowed to proceed to the Neilgheries, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for one year.

No. 377. By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 11th instant, the following arrangements have been made.

First Grade Apprentice Sew Boir in the Native General Hospital, to be transferred to the Military Department, and First Grade Apprentice Gungajee Bhonslay, of the Civil Establishment at Rutnagheeree, to be attached to the Native General Hospital, vice Sew Boir.

No. 378. Captain J. Ramsay of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherries for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for a period of one year

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1842.

No. 379. Major General R. A. Willis, Commanding Northern Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th instant to the end of August next, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Govr. in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

17th May 1842.

1. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following lists of Rank of Cadets and Assistant Surgeons be published in General Orders.

No. 3 of 1842.

List of Rank of Cadets for the Bombay Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Falmouth by the Overland route viz.

Robert Palmer Warsen—Overland Steamer 2d March.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, in the following order viz.

John Cruickshank ..... Margaret 15th March.
Boughey Burgess ..... do ..... do.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL.
Secy. Mil. Dept.

East India House, 30th March 1842. East India House, London 4th April 1842.

A True Copy.
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL,

List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bombay.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Gilbert George Maitland—Fort William 6th March.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

John Cornish Trestrail —— Margaret 15th March.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL.
Sec. Mil. Dept.

East India House, 30th March 1842.

A True Copy.
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL,
East India House London, 4th April 1842.

2. 1st Grade Apprentice Sew Boir, lately transferred from the Civil Dept. is directed to join the Detachment of the 16th Regt. N. I. at Aden, vice Ragoonath promoted.

3. Ensign W. V. Shewell of the 20th Regt. N. I. is attached to do duty with the 2d Regt. Eur. Lt. Infy. until further orders and directed to join.

4. The following promotions in the Subordinate Medical Department, are ordered from the 13th instant.

2d Grade Apprentice Charles Thompson to be 1st Grade Apprentice.

Probationer James Neal to be a 2d Grade Apprentice, and is attached to the European General Hospital.

5. Brigade Serjeant Eugene McCarthy at present with the 4th Copy. 2d Battn. Artillery at Aden is removed to the 1st Company 2d Battn. at Kurrachee, and directed to be sent to join.

6. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence,

20th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Fanning, and Ensigns Barker and Laurie from 1st May to 31st May to remain at Kurrachee on medical certificate.

25th Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. Lowry from 1st to 31st May to remain at Kurrachee on medical certificate.

21st Regt. M. N. I.—Lieutenant R. F. J. Impey from 29th May to 29th June in extension to enable him to join.

Staff.—Captain R. M. Hughes, Deputy Judge Advocate General Scinde Force, from 10th May to proceed to Bombay preparatory to embarking for Scinde, when an opportunity offers. 18th May 1842.

1.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brigadier Farquharson, Commanding in Lower Scinde dated Kurrachee 1st Dec. 1841, directing Assistant Surgeon Lodwick, to receive Medical charge of the 4th Troop Horse Artillery from Assistant Surgeon Collum, and accompany the Troop on it march to Deesa.

An order by Lieut. Col. Sandwith, dated Shikarpoor 4th March 1842, placing Assist. Surg. McKenzie, of the 8th Regt. N. I. in Medical charge of the Staff and details at that Station from the 6th Feb. 1842.

An order by Major Macan, Commanding 17th Regt. N. I. dated Bombay 17th April 1842, directing Assist. Surgeon Harrison to afford Medical aid to the Detachment of the Regiment remaining at the Presidency.

An order by Major General T. Morgon, dated Malligaum 10th instant, placing Surgeon Arnott, M. D. in Medical charge of the Staff and Details at that Station.

An order by Lieut Colonel, A. Manson, C. B. Commanding at Ahmednuggur dated 12th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Fr. Campbell, to deliver over charge of the Staff to Assistant Surgeon W. Evans.

2.—Private Henry Mahony, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment is transferred to the Regiment of Artillery, and directed to join the 2nd Troop Horse Brigade.

3.—Private Francis Fitzroy, of the 2nd Regt. Bur. Light Infantry is transferred to the Town Major's non effective list and placed at the disposal of the Agent for Gun Carriages for employment as a Turner.

4.—The Native General Court Martial assembled at Deesa, of which Subedar Major Cundoo Metter of the 9th Regt. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

5th. The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Deesa, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to Officiate as Judge Advocate to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

6.—The Native General Court Martial assembled at Ahmedabad, and of which Subedar Major Sullimon Anbajee of the 3d Regt. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

7.—The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Ahmedabad, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an Officer to Officiate as Judge Advocate to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

8.—Ensign J. Bate, of the 8th Regt. N. I. is attached to the 23d Regt. N. I. I. until further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1842.

No. 46. The following Extract (Paras. 1 and 2) of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors No. 18, dated the 22nd March last, is published for general information.

1st. We have granted permissor to Captain Robert Love of the Indian Navy, to return to his duty by the way of Egypt.

2nd. The undermentioned Officers have also received our permission to return to their duty in the Indian Navy proceeding on board the Steam Frigate "Memnon" via Singapore, vizt.

Commander F. T. Powell.
Lieutenant J. G. Johnstone.
,, Wm. Balfour.

No. 47. The following Extract (Paras. 1 and 2) of a despatch form the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 12, dated the 30th March last, is published for information.

1st. We have appointed the undermentioned persons, Volunteers for the Indian Navy, on your Establishment, vizt.

Mr. William McHutchim.
,, William Henry Moore Hodder Davies.
,, Henry Haughton James.

2nd. Their order of rank will be transmitted in due course.

By order of the Hon'ble the Govr. in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1842.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector of Tanna, is permitted to continue in the districts, on deputation, for a further period of one month, for the purpose of completing certain arrangements connected with the revenue retirement.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, acting collector of Ahmedabad, resumed charge of his office on the 14th instant.

Mr. J. N. Rose, second assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed an extension to the 23d instant, of the leave granted to him under sec. XI of the absentee rules, on the 23d March last.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1842.

Mr. A. D Robertson, is appointed an assistant to the collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, and attached to the revenue survey now in progress in the southern Mahratta country.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1842.

Byramjee Bheejee, sudder ameen at Broach, resumed charge of his office on the 27th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments

Mr. W. J. Hunter to be judge and session judge of Sholapore.

Mr. R. D. Luard, to be senior assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan for the detached station of Ratnagherry.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1842

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, senior magistrate of police, and revenue judge at the presidency, resumed charge of his office on the 17th instant.

Lieutenant C Giberne, assistant magistrate in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, acting Bheel agent, and commandant of the Ahmednuggur police corps, assumed charge of his office on the 6th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1842.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. Babington, resumed charge on the 28th March last, of duties as civil surgeon to the residency in the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee Esq. has been appointed by His Majesty the Shah of Persia, His Majesty's Consul at Bombay.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1842.

The Reverend Philip Anderson, A. B. having arrived at Bombay on board the ship "Buckinghamshire" on the 8th instant pursuant to his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is admitted a Junior Assistant chaplain on the ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency.

The resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service by the Reverend A. Stackhouse, notified in the Government Gazette of the 12th instant, is on account of ill health, and under the prescribed medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough allowance of £500 per annum to J. W. Woodcock Esq. of the civil service, for the period of three years, to commence from the 23d instant.

The Reverend P. Anderson, A. B junior assistant chaplain, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to Officiate in Khandeish, residing at Malligaum, and visiting Sholia eight times, and Asseerghur four times in the year, and the Reverend J. Jackson, chaplain of Ahmednuggur, is relieved from the duty of visiting Malligaum.

Assistant Surgeon R. Tawse, is appointed acting vaccinator in the S. E Division of Guzerat, from the 21st March last, to the 5th instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant furlough allowance of £500 per annum, to J. N. Rose Esq. of the civil service, for the period of three years, to commence from the 23d instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 11th Instant	Chests	256
	Total..	256

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840	41 Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841	42 up to the 22d ultimo ,,	14,276
	Total....	14,456

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation.....	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 10th May 1842.....	"	13,403
Ditto from the 11th to the 17th inst.....	"	124
	Total..	15,527

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1841 to the 10th instant	Chests..	8,961
Ditto from the 11th to the 17th instant.....	"	245
	Total....	9,206

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 18th May 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

May 17th. Bardue Clydesdale, William Renfree, master, from Sydney 9th March 1842.

Do. do. His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Schooner Curlew, Abdulla bin Ebrahim, Naiquedah, from Zanzibar, 17th April 1842.

Passengers —Captain Hamerton, Aga Jaun.

Do. 18th. French Ship Bouthsook, E. Dertemple, master, from Bourbon, 26th April 1842.

Do. 19th. Ship John Campbell, Joseph White, master, from Singapore, 19th March 1842.

Do. do. Ship Thetis, John Cass, master, from Port Philip 22nd March 1842.

Passengers.—T. M. Canny Esq. Doctor Murray.

Departures.

May 16th. Brig Dadaloy, Mahomed Azam, Naiquedah, to Siam and Singapore.

Passengers.— 19 Moors.

Do. 17th. Ship England, Joseph C. Tizard, master, to Macao.

Do. do. Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S. Boulton, to Singapore and China.

Passengers.—Captain Kennedy, Ardaseer Esq. and 20 Natives.

Do. do. Barque Lanarkshire, John Carmichael, master, to Liverpool.

Do. do. Barque Henry Duncan, W. W. Holt, master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Bining.

Do. 18th. The East India Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieutenant J. Frushard, Commg. to Sea.

Do. 18th. Ship Larkins, James Hibbert, master, to China

Passengers.—Captain and Mrs. Reynolds, with 2 Children.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	23d May
Futtee Khanderma	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	immedly
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	
Lydia	Grey & co	London	
Samuel Boddington	Gisborne Menzies & co	London	30th May
Mary	Frith & co	London	despatch
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	
Reliance	Foster & co	Liverpool	25th May
Wardclaughton	Frith & co	Liverpool	despatch
Mary Campbell	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Crown	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	15th May
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	
Save Gutha	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Argyleshire	Gray & co	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Newark Packet	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	
Asiatic	Foster & co	China	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co	China	14th May
Helen	N. Eduljee & co	China	
Agnoda	Foster & co	China	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co	China	
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	China	
Maia	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Pandora	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	
Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	China	
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co	China	
Prince of Wales	Motiram Myaram	China	
William	Framjee Cowasjee	Singapore	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	
Berosa	Frith & co	Calcutta	1st June
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co	Calcutta	
Margaret	Ritchie Stuart & co	Calcutta	
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	Madras	
Caledonia	Viccajee Mhorjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co		
Elmonstone	Muddonjee Nunjee & co		
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co		
Parsee Merchant	Foster & co		
Brenda (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Kantasket (American)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Volunia	Ritchie Steuart & co		
William Abrams	Thos Jefferies		
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	W Nicol & co		
Eliza Goddard			
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Carter & co		
Orissa	Remington & co		
Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co		
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Esurovie	Ramdass Herachund		
Love	Forbes & co		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co		
M Iena	Remington & co		
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co		
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co		
Magnificent			
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co		
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co		
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co		
Barbara	Grey & co		
Grecian	W & A. Graham & co		
Albatross			
Henry Duncan	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Lord Godrich			
H. of Hastinga (Port.)	Sir R. de Faria		
Eliza			
Trinidad			
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Kate	Campbell Miller & co		
John Campbell			
Thetis			
Adele	Skinner & co		
Amable (French)			

H. M. S. Alligator.

H. C. Steamers: Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Semiramis

H. C. Brig: Taptee

" " " Tender Cardiva

" " " Euphrates

" " Sloop: Elphinstone

" " " Coote

" " Schooner: Maldiva

" " Cutter: Norbuddah

" " R Ship Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co.	London	7th Nov
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	4th Feb
Majestic	Foster & co	London	18th Feb
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co	London	3rd Jan
St. Vincent		London	1st Jan
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	4th Feb
William Hyde		London	4th Feb
John Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	25th Jan
Midlothean		London	16th Mar
Euxine		London	23d Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co	London	9th Feb
Good Hope		London	26th Jan
Fort William	Jamsetjee J. B. & co	London	25th Mar
Margaret		London	20th Mar
John Bull		London	20th Mar
Osceola		London	21st Mar
Providence		London	6th Mar
Earl of Clare		London	3d April
Edward	Frith & co	London	
Monarch	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	20th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	30th Jan
Herculeau	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	6th Feb
Britons Queen		Liverpool	4th Feb
John Moore		Liverpool	4th Feb
Belvidere		Liverpool	7th Feb
Kingston		Liverpool	23d Mar
Victory	Frith & co	Liverpool	
Hugh Wallace		N. Castle	28th Mar
Emily	Foster & co	Shields	30th Nov
East London		Shields	12th Oct
Emma		Shields	7th Feb
Edward Cuthbertson		Shields	6th Mar
Sir W. Wallace		Shields	1st April
Albyn		Clyde	3d Feb
Nepaul	Ritchie Steuart & co	Clyde	17th Mar
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co	Clyde	11th Mar
Royal Adelaide		Clyde	11th Mar
Independent		Hull	22d Feb
Monarch		Leith	5th Mar
Tartar		China	10th Mar
Abberton		China	9th Mar

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

May 6th—English Ship Helen, W. Boog, from the Mauritius 29th March; English Ship Alexander, W. Ramsay, from Sydney 9th March and Madras 30th April; English Ship Parland, P. Gillespie, from Liverpool 23d Dec; English Barque Majestic, J. J. Marjoram, from 30th April.

May 7th—English Ship Mariam, G. Rouse, from Chusan and Singapore 31st March, English Schooner Harlequin, E. J. White, from Chusan 2d and Penang 13th April; English Barque Royal Sovereign, R. Heppenstall, from Rangoon 14th April; English Ship John Adam, E. D. O. Eales, from China 14th March and Singapore 1st April; American Ship Potomac, E. Carter, from Boston 19th January.

8th—English Ship John Brightman, T. Viall, from China 20th March and Singapore 9th April; English Barque Cowasjee Family, H. B. Durham, China 4th and Singapore 29th April.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Alexander, from Madras—Capt. Geo. Simmons, mrs. Simmons, and mr. Beaumont.

Per Potomac, from Boston—Mr. Francis Foster.

Per John Brightman—Mrs. Willie and mrs. Viall.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Alexander on the 25th March, in lat. 34 18 S, long. 113 26 E, spoke the brig Wm. Fulcher, from London and the Cape, bound to South Australia. On the 28th March, in lat. 25 18 S, long. 108 00 E, spoke the Cender, whaling vessel, of New Bedford. On the 1st April, in lat. 24 00 S, long. 105 00 E, spoke the brig Thunder, from the Cape of Good Hope to Singapore. On the 16th April, in lat 5 52 S, 85 00 E, spoke the barque Undaunted, of Aberdeen, from Ceylon.

The John Adam on the 5th April, exchanged nos. with the Duke of Bedford and a fleet of vessels, apparently with troops on board, off Mount Formosa. On the 25th April, off Malacca, passed another fleet with ditto. On the 25th April, exchanged nos. with the Asia, with troops, off Zillangchong. On the 28th April, in lat. 9 30, long. 92 11 E, exchanged nos. with the Levingston, with troops.

REMARKS.

By the Harlequin—H. M. S. Cambrian arrived at Singapore 30th march and sailed 31st, for China. H. M. S. Calliope ditto at Singapore 1st April. H. C. Schooner Tenasserim, ditto ditto 2d ditto.

Passed several transports in the Straits of Malacca, made out the Duke of Bedford, Wm. Money and Urgent.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Zenobia for Cape and London—Mrs. Cheek and child, mrs. Wilson, mrs. Houlston and 2 children, mrs. Jenkins and 3 children, mrs. Reynell and 3 children, mrs. Delmar, miss Carmichel, C. W. Smith, esq, C. S, J. Hunter, esq, C. S, G. F. Houlston, esq, C. S, George King, esq, B. M. S, S. W. Tickle, esq, F. Harrison, esq, R. Harcourt, esq, 4 master Clarksons, 2 children of I. Sandes, esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—May 7, Barque Highlander, A. Nicol, from Trincomalie 5th instant.

Do. 8, Barque Augusta Jessie, J. T. Sparkes, from the Mauritius 9th April.

Do. 8, Barque Ganges, J. Goodson, from the Mauritius 14th April.

Do. 9, (Arab Grab) Brig Mukbooleh, Nacoda Syed, Cochin 20th, Aleppy 29th, and Quilon 30th April.

Passengers—Mrs. Lys and 2 children, Major Crisp and family, Mrs Scott and 1 European and native servants.

Do. 9 French Corvette L'Favorite, Capt. M. Paye, from Pondicherry 8th instant.

DEPARTURES.—May 8, Barque Intrepid, R. H. D. Towle, to the Northern Ports.

Passengers.—Mesdames Towle and Whade, Lieut. Whade Doctor Primrose, Captain J. B. sargent.

Do. 8, Barque Competitor, J. Prichard, to Penang.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

May 16th. Bt. Captain McCally, 41st M. N. I. to China.

Do. 17th. Captain Atkins Hamerton, H. M. Consul, from ZanZibar.

Do. 18th. Captain E Whichelo, Staff, from Poonah.

Departures.

Do. 19th. Ensign H. Daly, 1st European Regt. to Kairah.

Do. do. Bt. Captain Henry Reynolds, H. M. 2nd Queen's to Seeroor.

Do. 20th. Major Saunders, 15th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, on the 20th April, the lady of John Arnott, esq, M. D. residency surgeon, of a Son.

At Debrooghur Upper Assam, on the 20th April, the wife of mr. Ford, assist overseer department of public works, of a son.

At Benares, on the 1st May, the lady of captain W. Biddulph, 45th N. I. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 3d May, mr. John Peterson, senior, aged 54 years and 6 months.

At Landour, on the 18th April, Anna Sophia Louisa, the beloved wife of the revd R M. Price, chaplain of Agra.

At Calcutta, on the 7th May, mrs. Eliza Georgiana, the affectionate wife of mr. Charles Brownfield, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 7th May, of cholera, Charlotte Hannah, the beloved wife of John T. Page, esq, late commander of the ship Sultana, aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—In Fort Saint George, on the morning of the 6th of May, the lady of Captain Shadforth, of H. M. 57th Regt., of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Arcot, on the 24th April. Henry Pohle, fourth Son of the late Captain Edward Willis, 28th Regiment N. I., aged 4 years, 4 months and 10 days.

CALENDAR,—MAY 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	20		7 28	8 3	
S	21		8 32	9 0	
Sun.	22	Trinity Sunday.—Princess [of Homburg, born, 1770.	9 8	9 24	
M.	23		9 54	10 19	
T.	24	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	10 44	11 8	○ 24 2 31 A.
W.	25		11 30	11 57	
Th.	26	Aug. 1st Bp. of Cant.	0 10	0 30	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Proprietors of the Bombay Courier, I have to request that you will publish in the next issue of that Paper, the enclosed Resolution which has been unanimously come to by them, in connection with an article that appeared in Tuesday's Paper reflecting upon His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and which they consider most unjust and improper.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. F. BOADEN,
Managing Proprietor.

Bombay Courier Office, 18th May 1842.

We the undersigned PROPRIETORS of the *Bombay Courier* cannot permit the Editorial article which appeared in that paper in the issue of Tuesday the 17th Instant, to pass, without recording our unsolicited and decided opinion, that the sentiments expressed in it and the insinuations it contains, reflecting upon His Excellency the Commander in Chief, are altogether uncalled for and unwarrantable. The whole of which we do hereby and without reserve repudiate.

H. FAWCETT.
R. W. CRAWFORD.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
H. F. BOADEN.

Bombay Courier Office, 18th May 1842.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1842.

We have received Calcutta papers of the 9th and Madras of the 11th Instant. From the *Englishman* of that date we have extracted an interesting and, apparently, an authentic narrative of the assassination of Shah Soojah and the subsequent transactions at Caul.

From the journals of the Southern Presidency, we learn that Sir Erskine Perry was at Mangalore on the 2nd of the present month.

The *Overland Bombay Courier* for transmission to Europe *via* Suez will be published at an early hour on the morning of Monday next. It will contain the latest intelligence from all parts of India, Seinde and Afghanistan, as also from Ceylon the British settlements in the Straits, China and Australia.

The following is the amount of the bills drawn by the Court of Directors on the Indian Governments from 4th March to 4th April 1842.

On Bengal....	£	163413	11 4
" Madras....	"	6182	9 5
" Bombay....	"	12729	5 2
	£	182305	5 11

The following additional sums were drawn for on the 4th and 5th April.

On Bengal....	£	57136	0 0
" Madras....	"	714	15 10
" Bombay ..	"	29687	10 0
	£	87548	5 10

We have received *via* Calcutta intelligence from Macao to the 4th April and from Singapore to the 19th of the same month. The news from China is both important and satisfactory. On the morning of the 10th March, the Chinese troops estimated at from ten to twelve thousand men attacked Ningpo. The enemy caled the walls, and advanced to the market place in the centre of the city, before they met with any opposition from the British Troops. This did not however arise from any neglect on the part of the garrison, all the necessary preparations having been made some time previously. Indeed the arrangements, appear to have been excellent, and reflect much credit on Sir Hugh Gough. It seems that His Excellency was desirous of allowing the Chinese to advance a considerable distance unmolested; with the hope of punishing them severely for their temerity. Neither was the General deceived in his expectations. The enemy were quickly routed and compelled to quit the city, leaving two hundred and fifty dead in the streets. The artillery rendered good service in the pursuit: the Guns being drawn by a number of ponies which had been previously trained for that purpose. Her Majesty's 49th Regiment were sent a considerable distance after the Chinese, and had not returned to Ningpo on the 12th March; the date of our latets intelligence from that place.

An attack was made on Chinhae simultaneously with that at Ningpo. This also proved a failure, the Chinese having been repulsed with great loss.

The Mandarins also contemplated an attempt upon Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the island of Taysam. Their intentions were however frustrated, by the *Nemesis* having been sent to reconnoitre, and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat, having been despatched from this vessel, was fired on by the Chinese, when pulling into a creek. The steamer's crew were immediately landed. They succeeded, after killing many of the enemy, in capturing thirty Junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan.

It was remarked that all the Chinese soldiers left dead at Ningpo and Chinhae had a few dollars about them. It is supposed from this that a gratuity was issued to them, immediately before they attacked the city, in order to induce them to advance. It is said that the Emperor has ordered that the provinces which are the seat of war shall defray the whole of it's expenses. We may conclude therefore that the cabinet of Pekin do not conceive it necessary to make a great national effort against their foes. The inhabitants of the invaded provinces are naturally disinclined to bear the whole of the heavy pecuniary charges necessary for carrying on hostilities. The consequence is that the Chinese army to the South of the Hangchow river is in want of pay and destitute of supplies. From which causes the troops were in such a state of insubordination that it was expected they would shortly disband themselves.

The whole of the operations above referred to were effected without the loss of a man on the side of the British. The following official notification, of the success of the British forces, has been promulgated by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

"CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has great pleasure in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects the complete repulse of two bodies of Chinese Troops which attacked the British positions at Ningpo and Chinhae at day light on the morning of the 10th of last month.

During the whole of February, almost daily intelligence reached the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's Forces showing that the Chinese High Authorities contemplated some active operations, but they were from time to time deferred on such frivolous pretences, that it appears their Excellencies the Naval and Military commanders-in-chief had gone over to Chusan to make arrangements at that place preparatory to a forward movement of a portion at least of Her Majesty's combined forces.

In this state matters remained until the date and hour above mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, estimated at from 10 to 12,000 men, advanced upon the South and West gates of Ningpo, got over the walls and penetrated to the market place in the centre of the city, where they were met by our troops and instantly driven back with great loss; in fact, it would seem that the moment the Chinese troops found themselves so warmly received, their sole object was to get out of the city as fast as possible and in their retreat to the South gate, the field guns drawn by ponies came up and opened on the dense mass with grape and cannister at a distance less than 100 yards. Above 250 dead bodies were found inside the walls, and when the accounts came away, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment had not returned from the pursuit of the discomfited and flying enemy.

Whilst these operations were progressing on shore, a number of fire Boats (Sampans) lashed together with chains, were floated down the river, and were towed into the mud by the boats of the *Sesostris* Steamer. In the meantime a gun was brought down a lane in the eastern suburb (across the River) and as the inhabitants had been previously warned that any such attempt would bring chastisement upon them. Her Majesty's ship *Modeste* opened her guns, and did great execution in that quarter.

The attack on Chinhae was much more feeble. The enemy advanced to the North Gate, where they were driven off by the Guard, and followed by one Company (afterwards reinforced by three others) of Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, who killed 30 men and two mandarins in the pursuit.

Simultaneously with the attack on the city of Chinhae, fire sampans chained together were set adrift to burn the shipping at the anchorage, but they all went on shore above the ships of war and merchant vessels and did no sort of harm.

Shortly before these repulses occurred, the *Nemesis* steamer was sent from Chusan to reconnoitre the Island of Taisam, where it was understood Chinese troops were collecting with the purpose of attacking Her Majesty's forces at Tinghae The Steamer sent her boats into a creek where they were fired on, and in consequence Commander Collinson and Lieut. Hall landed the Steamer's Ship's company, when the Chinese fled with the loss of about 30 killed and a number wounded. The Steamer's boats then set fire to a number of junks which had also fired on her, and returned to Chinhae.

Their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief had gone back to Ningpo, and proposed to follow up the repulses the enemy had experienced by active measures.

It affords Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary the highest satisfaction to close the Circular by stating that in these attempts of the enemy, Her Majesty's combined force had not lost a man.

The latest intelligence from the Head Quarters of the Chinese Army south of the Hangchow River speak of the troops being in almost a state of insubordination, and in want of supplies etc.

The Emperor had ordered, that the provinces which are the seat of the war, should bear the expences of it, and as the inhabitants seem resolved to make no further sacrifices, there appears every probability of the army dissolving itself, and becoming totally disorganized.

God save the Queen.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Macao, on the 1st day of April 1842."

We subjoin another notification by His Excellency from which it appears that the Chinese will be suffered to use their own discretion in fortifying the beaks of the river between Whampoa and Canton, but that if they venture to erect new works below the former place, hostilities will be immediately resumed.

"Government House, Hongkong,
22d March, 1842.

Gentlemen—You are aware that some of the Hongmerchants lately paid a visit to Macao, and it is probably by this time known to most of you that the object of that visit was to find out whether the Provincial Government of Canton would be allowed to rebuild the Bogue and other dismantled forts, or to erect new ones, on *this side* of the Whampoa anchorage.

Although I of course declined having any sort of intercourse with the Hongmerchants, I took advantage of the kindness of a friend to let these individuals know in distinct terms that orders had been long issued to prevent the repair of the old, or the erection of any new forts lower down than Whampoa, and that the consequence of any attempt of the sort would be the renewal of hostilities in the Canton river, the stoppage of trade, and consequent distress to the Province and City.

I trust this warning will have the desired effect, and that matters will be allowed to go on in their present tranquil course; but I nevertheless think it my duty to acquaint you with what has passed, as well as with my resolution, which has been fully approved and confirmed by the experienced judgment of the Senior officer of H. M's Navy in the Canton River; and in doing so I would request you individually and collectively to give me the earliest possible notice of any collecting of material, assemblage of workmen, or other apparently defensive (though in reality offensive) preparations that yourselves or your agents may perceive on the river below Whampoa. It is superfluous for me to observe that the safety of the shipping and their crews at the anchorage imperatively demand every precaution and vigilance, and I feel assured you will cheerfully aid me in the manner I have pointed out.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
and faithful servant,
HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary."

The Mercantile Community
Hongkong, Macao etc.

Since writing the above we have been favoured with the following mercantile circular, dated Macao 1st April, at which time the intelligence of the Chinese having been repulsed in their attacks on Ningpo and Chinhae had not transpired. The state of trade at Canton appears to have improved, many sales having been effected during the latter part of the month of March. Opium is still sold at very low rates.

"*Macao, 1st April*, 1842.

We avail of the despatch of the *Anonyma* for Bombay and *Cowasjee Family* for Calcutta to continue our general advices from the 3d ultimo.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the tranquillity which has for some time past prevailed in this province and trade goes on as usual. At Canton a considerable business has been done in Cotton during the last ten days. Sales of Bombay having been effected at 8 to 9-4 and of Bengal at 8-5 @ 10.

Cotton manufactures exhibit a tendency to recover from their late extreme depression, but no decided rise in prices has yet taken place.

Woollens continue without enquiry, and the near approach of the hot season precludes the prospect of any early improvement.

We have no change to notice as regards Tea. The season's export from 1st November to the present date amounts to

Black lbs 20,218,310.
Green " 3,723,790. Total lbs 23,942,100

and there are few shipments in progress.

Of Raw Silk the quantity which has yet reached Canton is small, and held at exhorbitantly high price.

Freight to England is scarcce at £4 10 to £5.

We have no recent news from Amoy or Chusan. Sir H. Pottinger remains here, waiting the arrival of the December mail from England daily expected.

The depression in our opium Market continues. Malwa is selling at $ 325 @ $ 330, New Patna at $ 400, & Benares at $ 390.

Our latest dates are from Bombay 15th and Calcutta 22d January."

Under the head of "CORRESPONDENCE" will be found a communication from the proprietors of this journal, containing their disavowal and disapprobation of the sentiments expressed by us on Tuesday last in reference to the course pursued by Sir Thomas MacMahon, in connection with the two recent Courts Martial on Lieut. Pilfold.

We have not the slightest objection to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, in common with all othe. members of the community, exerting the right of expressing their opinions on public subjects either as individuals or collectively. At the same time we must, in justice to ourselves, declare that we differ from them *in toto* on the above mentioned subject. We have carefully perused the article referred to, relative to the Commander in Chief and can see in it, nothing objectionable nothing which under similar circumstances we would not write again. As long as we perform the duties of Editor of a journal, we shall continue to express our own unbiassed opinions on all public topics; and we shall not do so the less frequently nor the less freely, because our views may happen to be diametrically opposit to those entertained by the proprietary body.

The following letter dated 27th April, was written from General England's camp, the day after leaving Quettah. We trust that our kind correspondent will often favour us with an epistle.

"The Knight of Hykulzie moved out for Candahar on the 26th, at one in the morning. He will be at Hykulzie on the day month of his defeat, but you must not in Bombay run away with the idea that this forward movement of ours is owing to the same spirit that animates the gallant Sale: alas for the Bombay Ducks we move on *volens volens* under the stimulus of a severe wig and peremptory order of Nott's, who sends us assistance to the other side of the Khojuck. I do not apprehend that we shall meet with any opposition; owing to Shah Soojah's death, Sale's success es, Pollock's advance, and the many lessons read to the Afghans, near Candahar, by Nott. If there is fear of an attack any where, it is to be apprehended at Quettah which we left very weak. Wails 7 fe t high had been built for the defence of the cantonments, but, they are too high to fire from, and to add to their security, we made two or three breaches in our exit by order of our Knight. In case of an attack, our people will have to occupy the Town, I will write again en route should any event of consequence occur. We had a very severe letter in orders about writing in Newspapers, but I am not on his Staff, and I but tell you the common talk of the Camp. I can promise you no state secrets: indeed I doubt whether Boyd or Wyllie are trusted. Rather they than I on his staff, notwithstanding the allowances and the difficulty a Subaltern has in getting along here I have but two Camels on this march, and one looks mighty sick. I wish the K. H. would extend the benefit of his *own cheap method* of procuring Carriage to us. Genl. Brooks' plan acts as well for the multitude as for the Chief, but our present Commander and the Commissariat think otherwise and make us purchase."

We understand that the officers of the Indian Navy have evinced much dissatisfaction at the Superintendent having indirectly sanctioned the Engineers, attached to the various steamers, wearing blue cloth caps, with bands of gold lace similar to those worn by the Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants &c. It is true that no official order has been issued from the Superintendent's office, and some of the officers in charge of the Hon'ble Company's steam vessels have therefore peremptorily forbidden the Engineers from appearing in the obnoxious costume. The latter class of persons however relying upon the verbal permission of the Superintendent, if they do not absolutely defy the orders of their immediate superiors, frequently manage to evade them to the great annoyance of the Officers of the service, who very justly remark that in consequence of their frequent absence from the post, very few of them are personally known in Bombay, and that consequently of the distinctive mark of their undress uniform be extended to a class of persons far inferior to themselves in rank, mistakes will frequetly occur and misconduct be ascribed to the officers of the Indian Navy to an extent calculated seriously to deteriorate the character of the service. This should certainly be avoided, and we feel confident that the Superintendent will on a proper representation of the case withdraw the indulgence which he has indirectly granted to the Engineers by conniving at the assimilation of their costume with that of their superiors.

On a reference to a late number of the list of the Royal Navy, we find in a circular dated the 23d November 1837, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that the "*First* Engineers of Her Majesty's steam vessel shall wear the same uniform as the Gunners, Boatswains and Carpenters of Her Majesty's Fleet."—This regulation furnished a precedent by which the Superintendant of the Indian Navy ought to be guided in fixing the uniform of persons of a similar class in the service which he controuls.

COURT MARTIAL.

Narrative of the Proceedings of the General Court Martial held at Ahmedabad on Thursday the 24th day of March 1842, for the Trial of Lieut. M. R. Pilfold of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt. this being his third Trial within fifteen months.

PRESIDENT.—Major General Willis, Commanding Northern Division of the Army.

MEMBERS.

Lieut. Col. Roberts.....Commanding Guzerat Irregular Horse.
Major Jones.....Comg. 3rd Regt. N. I.
" Kennet.....18th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Blood.....11th Regt. N. I.
" Pulljames.....Guzerat Irregular Horse,
" Grehan.....2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.
" Dallas.....2nd Native Cavalry.
" Westbrooke.....18th Regt. N. I.
" Logie.....11th Regt. N. I.
" Jephson.....2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.
" Stisted.....Do. do.
Lieut. Jameson.....3rd Regt. N. I.
" Forbes.....Do. do.
" Compton.....Guzerat Irregular Horse.

Capt. R. M. Hughes Deputy Judge Advocate conducts the Proceedings. All preliminary matter being disposed of, Lieut. Pilfold is arraigned at once on three distinct charges preferred by three different persons, each appearing in turn as Prosecutor and Evidence in support of his charge. Capt. Hughes fathering the whole. Thus were three distinct prosecutions fastened together, on the principle that every little helps, as the old woman said. The following was the order.

1st. Charge preferred by Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Richard Carruthers C. B. of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot against Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold of the same Corps.

For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman in having on or about the 9th day of December 1841, before a General Court Martial then assembled in Camp near Deesa for his (Lieutenant Pilfold's) trial, wilfully, deliberately and knowingly made a false assertion, in assigning cause of challenge against me as a member of the said Court, by stating that it was well known that I had on his (Lieutenant Pilfold's) former Trial, voted, for his dismissal.

(Signed) R. CARRUTHERS, Lieut. Col.
2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.
Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces,
Head Quarters, Bombay, 22nd February 1842.
By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Adjutant General, H. M. Forces Bombay.

2nd Charge preferred by Captain John Penny of the First Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers) against Lieutenant Medwin Ruxton Pilfold of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot.

For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having at a General Court Martial holden in camp near Deesa for his (Lieut. Pilfold's) trial on the 9th December 1841, knowingly, falsely, asserted as a ground of challenge against me as a Member of the Court, that I had lately traduced his character and spoken ill of him before Surgeon William Henry Young of Her Majesty's 2nd (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot.

(Signed) J. PENNY, Capt.
1st Regt. Lt. Cav. (Lancers.)
Deputy Adjutant General's Office Her Majesty's Forces.
Head Quarters, Bombay, 22nd February 1842.
By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lt. Col.
Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces.

3rd. Charge preferred by Lieutenant James Stirling of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot against Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold of the same corps.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having, in a printed pamphlet, (circulated at Deesa) containing a printed Copy of a memorial dated Bombay 15th October 1841, purporting to be addressed to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas MacMahon Bart. K. C. B. Commander in Chief of the Presidency of Bombay, knowingly falsely asserted as follows:—"that Lieutenant "Stirling (meaning me) voluntarily called on him, "(Lieut. Pilfold), and after some expressions of con- "dolence, and other matter, strongly urged him "(Lieut. Pilfold) to appiy for Leave to sell his Com- "mission." Such assertions relating to a matter which took place at Deesa some time in the month of January 1841, when he (Lieut. Pilfold) was under arrest, being contrary to fact,

(Signed) JAMES STIRLING, Lt.
2nd or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot.
Deputy Adjutant General's Office H. M. Forces.
Head Quarters, Bombay, 22d February 1842.
By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lt. Col.
Depty. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay.

N. B. Query. Does verbosity make up for intrinsicality? How far more becoming the "Gentleman" would it have been in respect to all three charges, but especially the last, to have stated the Offence *first*, and then made the deduction as to its nature! These three Charges were all preferred under instigation. "Bloodlappers" never remain long undiscovered. Lieut. Pilfold's plea to the Charges, and in bar of Trial on the Charge preferred against him by Lieut. Stirling.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I plead not Guilty to the two charges by Lieutenant Colonel Carruthers, and Captain Penny; and would also, without hesitation, plead not guilty to the charge by Lieut. Stirling; but that I believe I am right and endeavouring to obtain an object desirable to both parties, in soliciting the Court previously to decide whether it is not competent for me to plead, in bar to Trial, a *former acquittal* on the very same sort of matter as that on which that charge is grounded.

Vans Kennedy, in his treatise on Military Law, says at page 56 thus: "But on the other hand, it is clear that if the Charge be in truth the same, though the indictments differ in immaterial circumstances, the Defendant may plead his previous acquittal, with proper averments; for it would be absurd to suppose that by varying the day, the place, or any other allegation, the precise accuracy of which is not material, the Prosecutor could change the rights of the Defendant, and subject him to a second Trial."

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I deem you a Court of Honor, Equity, and common sense vie and I therefore submit to you the following averments

1st. That the present Charge is precisely of the same import, and founded on precisely the same kind of matter as the 1st and 3rd Instances of the 1st Charge on which I was lately tried and acquitted by the solemn decision of fourteen sworn men, possessed of all the advantages, for arriving at a correct decision, of having observed the manner in which the testimony was given, and of having been, during the affair in question, *on the spot*; a circumstance of material weight.

2nd. That in order fully to defend the present Charge, so as to convince this Court, as I did the last, it would be necessary to adopt precisely the same line

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of Defence: which is not now in my power, and would contain much extraneous matter. All that I could now rely on would be the production here of the *original minutes*.

3rd. The 1st Instance of the 1st Charge, on which I was recently tried and acquitted, alleged that my assertion that I never contemplated actual retirement &c. &c. was "contrary to fact" and to an "express declaration" and urgent solicitation alleged to have been made by me to Lieut. Stirling. The Charge before this Court, adopts those very words "contrary to fact."

The 3rd Instance of the recent first charge also accused me as follows: "Thereby knowingly falsely insinuating that the proposal to exchange from the Regiment or to retire from the Service, did not come from him; and that the delay was not attributable to him." Of this Instance I was also acquitted.

I now aver, that the sole evidence brought to support both those Instances, was the unsupported assertions of Lieut. Stirling; and that that honorable Court, after deep consideration, found good cause to declare me not guilty. Had Lieut. Stirling's evidence been credited, I must have been convicted.

The following is, I believe, a correct extract from that Officer's evidence.

Questions by Major Brough, the Prosecutor, to Lieut. Stirling.

Q. During the month of January 1841, had you any interview with Lieut. Pilfold?

A. Yes: some time in January 1841 I received a note from Lieut. Pilfold requesting me to call at his quarters, as he wished particularly to see me.

Q. What occurred at that interview?

A. When I reached Lieut. Pilfold's quarters, he told me he was in arrest; and he asked me if I knew what it was for, and what was to be done with him. I knew he was in arrest, but I could not tell what it was for, and what was to be done with him. Lieut. Pilfold sent for me and authorized me to make arrangements for the sale of his commission, which failed.

Q. Did Lieut. Pilfold ever propose to retire at once from the Service?

A. He proposed, at the very first interview I had with him, to sell out of the service.

Q. On what condition did I inform you that I could consent to release Lieut. Pilfold from arrest in the month of January 1841?

A. On the conditions, to the best of my recollection, of his binding himself to leave the Regiment. I told Lieut. Pilfold so.

Q. Was it in consequence of your having communicated to Lieut. Pilfold such conditions, that he came to the determination of sending in the Pledge you brought to me at his request, on the 18th of January 1841?

A. That must have been his reason, for the Pledge was written and sent in after I delivered that message. That was one of the reasons.

Now Mr. President and Gentlemen: I submit, as a due and proper third averment, that a Proposal for me to retire from the service by the sale of my commission, being admitted on all hands to have been made; and since it must have been made either to me or by me; and since my denial, in one public document, of any such spontaneous intention or proposal having emanated from me, has been pronounced not false; so therefore it stands perceptible that to try the present charge is to question that Court's decision. Lieut. Stirling's Evidence having been rejected, it is now endeavoured to re-establish it, by bringing it, and nothing but it, before *another Court*, in order to prove an accusation of precisely similar force and import as that on which I have already been tried and acquitted. But it is manifestly contrary to law, to support an accusation by testimony which has been discredited.

Gentlemen: I am not desirous of impeaching Lieut. Stirling's veracity, as he has done mine; but rather to lay the discrepancy to the door of his bad memory.

If, however, the Court be satisfied that his Evidence will be supported by other testimony of any weight, I have only respectfully to beg that the Court will order this paper to be appended to the Proceedings, and a plea of Not Guilty to be recorded and the trial to proceed.

(Signed) M. R. PILFOLD, Lt.
2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.

The Court declares the above plea *inadmissible*; but orders it to be appended to the Proceedings: and the Trial to proceed: and Lieut. Pilfold having been again called on to plead, pleads Not Guilty.

Capt. Hughes reads an opening address marked No. 1.

1st Evidence for the Prosecution.

Lieut. Col. Carruthers, appears in Court as Prosecutor, is sworn, and examined by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

1. Q. Were you detailed for Court Martial duty at the Station of Deesa in the month of December 1841?
A. I was.
2. Q. Who was brought to trial before that Court?
A. Lieut. Pilfold.
3. Q. Did you sit as a member of the Court Martial on Lieut. Pilfold's Trial?
A. No.
4. Q. Why did you not sit as a member, after having been detailed for that duty?
A. Lieut. Pilfold objected to me as a member; and assigned his reasons for so doing.
5. Q. What were the reasons Lieut. Pilfold assigned, objecting to you as a member sitting on his trial?
A. He said it was well known that I had, on his former trial voted for his dismissal.
6. Q. In what manner were these reasons offered to the Court; orally or in writing?
A. He read it from a document he had in his hand.
7. Q. What was your vote on the occasion of passing sentence on the trial of Lieut. Pilfold in December 1840?
A. My vote in passing sentence was that he should be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, to lose Army Rank, and to be severely reprimanded.

Cross Examined by the Prisoner.

8. Q. Did you, by alluding to circumstances relative to me, but extraneous to the charges, endeavour to create a prejudice against me?

Rejected by the President.

9. Q. Did I assign any other reasons for objecting to you: if so, what were they?
A. Yes, he said that he had a misunderstanding with me which had never been cleared up, or words to that effect.

Court is closed by the President--opened.

10. Q. Did I make any objections to you as a member on my first trial?

The President closes the Court. Admitted.

A. Not that I recollect.

11. Q. Did the charge you then sat to try, accuse me of having cast an unfounded reflection on the honor, impartiality and integrity of the Officers of my Regiment; and were you one of the Officers so alluded to by the charge?

The President closes the Court, the Question is rejected.

2nd Evidence for the Prosecution Lieut. Col. Schulartillery, is sworn and examined by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

1. Q. Were you detailed for any duty at the Station of Deesa in the month of December 1841; If so, what duty was it?
A. I was President of a General Court Martial.
2. Q. Was Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Carruthers C. B. of Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment detailed as a member of the Court Martial of which you were President, and did he take his seat as such?
A. Yes.
3. Q. Was any Officer brought to trial before the General Court Martial of which you were President?
A. Yes, Lt. Pilfold, H. M's. 2d or Queen's.

N. B. The President here desires Lieut. Colonel Schular to stand up while giving his answers to Captain Hughes. He subsequently intimated that such standing need only be while in the act of giving his answers, that had interim he was suffered to be seated. Lieut. Col. Schular preferred standing altogether, to bobbing up and down before Captain Hughes.

4. Q. Did Major & Brevet Lt. Col. Carruthers C. B. sit as a member of the Court Martial of which you were President, throughout the whole of Lieut. Pilfold's Trial?
A. No, he did not.
5. Q. Why did he not sit as a member, after having been detailed for that duty?
A. There was an objection made to him by Lieut. Pilfold, and which was considered valid by the Court.
6. Q. What were the reasons assigned by Lieut. Pilfold, objecting to Major & Brevet Lieut. Col. Carruthers, C. B. sitting as a member on his (Lieut. Pilfold's) Trial?
A. That there was a misunderstanding existing between them, which had never been cleared up, and that Lieut. Col. Carruthers had voted for his dismissal on a former Court Martial.
7. Q. In what manner were these reasons offered to the Court, orally or in writing?
A. I think he read his objections from a paper he had in his hand, from what I can recollect.

Cross Examined by the Prisoner.

8. Q. Did I also mention as an objection, that Lt. Col. Carruthers was well known to be my enemy?
A. You might have made that objection, but I do not recollect; very likely you did; but it does not strike me. I cannot bring it to my recollection just now.

Examined by the Court.

9. Q. Were Lt Pilfold's objections to Lt. Col Carruthers allowed to be valid merely on Lt. Pilfold's ipse dixit, or upon an investigation of his objections by evidence?
A. Upon his ipse dixit.

3rd Evidence for the Prosecution; Captain Robert John Littlewood 9th Regt. N. I. is sworn and examined by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

1. Q. During the months of November & December 1840, were you nominated for any duty at the station of Deesa; if so, what Duty was it?
A. Yes I was. I was nominated to officiate as Dep. Judge Advocate at a European General Court Martial there assembled.
2. Q. Was any Officer brought to trial before the General Court Martial to which you were nominated Officiating Judge Advocate; If so, who was it?
A. Yes. Lt. Pilfold of the Queen's Royals.
3. Q. Was Major and Brevet Lt. Col. Carruthers C. B. of Her Majesty's Second or Queen's Royal Regiment a Member of that Court?
A. Yes, he was.
4. Q. On the Court passing Sentence on Lt. Pilfold's Trial, can you remember the vote given by Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Carruthers C. B., if so, be pleased to state it?
A. Lt. Col. Carruthers voted that Lt. Pilfold the Prisoner should be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, lose Army Rank, and be severely reprimanded.
5. Q. Have you been stationed at Deesa since Lt. Pilfold's Trial in December 1840?
A. Yes.
6. Q. Have you at any time subsequent to Lt. Pilfold's Trial in Decr. 1840, either heard it said or surmized that Lt. Col. Carruthers voted for Lt. Pilfold's dismissal on the Trial above alluded to?
A. The only person I ever heard say that Lt. Col. Carruthers had thus voted was Lt. Pilfold himself, before a General Court Martial at Deesa on the 9th of last December.

Cross Examined by the Prisoner.

7 Q. What was the sentence of the first Court before which I was tried?
A. To the best of my belief, it was that you should be put down six steps in the Lieutenants to stand next below Lieut. Macdonald, and to be severely reprimanded.
8. Q. How many Officers voted a vote similar to that given by Lt. Col. Carruthers, that I should be put to the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, lose Army Rank and be severely reprimanded?

The President closes the Court, and the question is rejected.

The Prosecution on the Charge by Lt. Col. Carruthers is closed.

The Court adjourns to Saturday 26th March 1842.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH 1842.

4th Evidence for the Prosecution.

Captain Penny appears in Court as Prosecutor, in support of his charge, and is duly sworn and examined by the Dep. Judge Advocate.

29 Q. Were you detailed for Court Martial Duty at the Station of Deesa in the month of Decr. 1841?
A. Yes, I was.
30. Q. Who was brought to trial before that Court?
A. Lieut. Pilfold.
31. Q. Did you sit as a Member of the Court Martial on Lieut. Pilfold's Trial?
A. No, I did not.
32. Q. Why did you not sit as a Member, after having been detailed for that Duty?
A. I was challenged by the Prisoner.
33. Q. What were the reasons assigned by Lieut. Pilfold, objecting to you sitting as a Member on his Lt. Pilfold's Trial?
A. Lt. Pilfold objected to my sitting as a Member because I was Brigade Major: also because I was wanted as an Evidence on his Defence; and thirdly, because he said I was strongly prejudiced against him, and inimical to him; and had lately traduced his character, and spoken ill of him before or in the hearing of Dr Young of the Queen's Royals.
34. Q. In what manner were these reasons offered to the Court, orally or in writing?
A. Both, to the best of my recollection.
35. Q. Are you aware of having said any thing in the presence of Surgeon William Henry Young, of H. M. 2nd or Queen's Royals injurious to the character of Lieutenant Pilfold?
A. No. I do not recollect having done so.
36 Q. Have you had any correspondence with Surgeon W. H. Young on this subject?
A. Yes. I have. Shortly after leaving the Court, on the day in question, I wrote a Note to Dr. Young, expressing my surprize at the assertion made, and requesting he would kindly give me information on the subject.
37. Q. What answer did you receive from him?
A. This is the answer to my note.

The evidence Capt. Penny hands into Court a note signed W. H. Young, which is admitted, read, marked No. 2, and attached to the Proceedings. It contained a denial of all recollection or knowledge that Capt. Penny had ever spoken ill of Lieut. Pilfold in his Dr. Young's hearing.

Cross Examined by the Prisoner.

38. Q. Did the objection I made to you, contain the word "and" or the word "or" in reference to the allegation which is the subject of this charge?
A. I am not very certain as to the exact words used; I do not recollect.
39. Q. Did you ever speak ill of me in the hearing of any other person than Dr. Young?

The President closes the Court, and the question is rejected.

40. Q. Did you ever speak to my disadvantage in Dr. Young's house though not in his presence?
A. I do not recollect ever having done so; I have often been at Dr. Young's House; but do not recollect the private conversations that have taken place there.
41. Q. Can you call to mind ever having remarked, not long previous to my recent Trial, that you observed, in reference to me, that there was something intrinsically bad in my disposition?
A. I do not recollect having made that remark; most certainly I should think not in a public manner. Such might have been said in private conversation, but I cannot call to mind having made use of the above expression: more especially the word "intrinsically."
42. Q. Did you ever do so in a private manner?

Rejected by the President.

43. Q. You have told the Court that you dont use the word "intrinsically" do you ever use any other word, of such import, such for instance, as "naturally"?
A. No, I do not recollect making use of such a term in general.
44. Q. Please to state, in more direct terms than you have used, whether you have ever spoken to my detriment either publicly or privately; or if you wish, please to decline, in direct terms, to answer the question.

This question was rejected by the President.

45. Q. Did you ever endeavour to withdraw this charge officially after having preferred it?
A. I have expressed such a wish in an official letter.

Examined by the Court.

46. Q. What were your reasons for wishing to withdraw the charge?
A. Chiefly private reasons, unconnected with the charge.

The 2nd Evidence Lt. Col. SCHULAR *is recalled, and examined on his former Oath by the Deputy Judge Advocate.*

47. Q. You stated in evidence on Thursday last, that you were President of a General Court Martial before which Lieut. Pilfold was brought to trial, in December 1841 Was Capt. Penny 1st Cavalry Lancers detailed as a member of that Court?
A. Yes.
48. Q. Did Capt. Penny sit as a Member throughout the whole of Lieut. Pilfold's Trial?
A. No; an objection was made to him by Lieut. Pilfold which was considered valid by the Court.
49. Q. Can you remember the reasons assigned by Lieut. Pilfold objecting to Capt. Penny sitting as member on his (Lieut. Pilfold's) Trial?
A. Yes. One was that he was Brigade Major at the station, the other that Capt. Penny had traduced his character in presence of Dr. Young of the Queen's.
50. Q. In what manner were these reasons offered to the Court, by Lieut. Pilfold; orally, or in writing?
A. From a paper he held in his hand, to the best of my recollection.
51. Q. Did Lieut. Pilfold assign any other reasons for objecting to Capt. Penny, besides those you have mentioned?
A. Not that I am aware of.

Cross Examined by the Prisoner.

52. Q. Did I give, as an objection, that he was inimical to, and prejudiced against me?
A. Yes, I think he did.

5th Evidence for the Prosecution Surgeon Wm. Henry Young of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment is sworn and examined by the D. J. A.

53. Q. Is this note, marked No. 2 dated 9th December, Deesa, addressed to Captain Penny, 1st Lancers, and signed Wm. H. Young, in your hand-writing, and is the signature yours?
A. It is.
54. Q. Did you, at any time previous to the 9th of December 1841, hear Captain Penny make use of any words, or language, injurious to Lieut. Pilfold's character?
A. To the best of my recollection, I never heard Captain Penny, make use of Lieutenant Pilfold's name.

Cross Examined by the Prisoner.

55. Q. Have you ever heard any person whatever mention, either publicly or privately, that Capt. Penny had spoken ill of me, or words of such import? If so, please to state the names of such person or persons, and what they mentioned?
A. I cannot call to mind having ever heard any thing of the sort.
56. Q. Did Lieutenant Faulkner, or Mrs. Faulkner, or your Daughter ever mention any such subject in your hearing?

Rejected by the President.

To be Continued.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

MURDER OF SHAH SOOJAH. We have been favored with the following translation of a Persian letter sent from an authentic source. There can be no doubt now of the murder of the Shah; for the circumstantial nature of the communication would of itself establish the fact were there no other corroborative evidence to rely upon. The letter will, we are sure, be perused with the greatest interest by all classes of readers:—

'The following news is from Cabul, 17th April. Nawab Zeman Khan and Jubar Khan (the Dost's brother), Oosman Khan, and Ameen Oolla Khan having agreed on a plan among themselves, went to the King, and having taken the Holy Word (the Koran) with them, satisfied the King by the agreement of both word and oath, insomuch that he consented to go with an Army consisting of a general levy forwards Jellalabad; for which end it was settled that the King himself, having sent his tents out of Cabul and made a march to Seea Sung should there muster and review his whole Army, and then march on Jellalabad; but before this happened, the King, in strict and absolute privacy, of his own authority, appointed the son of Ameen Oollah Khan commander of his Army. The Barakzye Sirdars, being much disgusted with the King's thus admitting the son of Ameen Oollah Khan to his confidence took it much to heart; they then proposed to the King that they should assemble 25,000 soldiers at Cabul, while the King went out to review his Army and march on Jellalabad: the King accordingly took forth his tents and went down to Seea Sung; and the Barakzye Sirdars and the rest with their force also went forth for the purpose of being present at the muster of the Army by the King as agreed; so it was that on the first day the King mustered his Army at the place aforesaid, and at night returned to the Bala Hissar, leaving Prince Futty Jung at Seea Sung; and the same night the King sent letters for the men of Kohi-binat about Jullalabad, and to Khyber, and the neighbourhood of Peshawar addressed to the Shahzadahs.

(N. B.—This sentence is very confusedly written, but subsequent passage shows that Shahzadah Mahomed Kasim and others of the royal blood were the parties addressed.) In the morning the King, having made his preparations, and having put on his dress of ceremony, took his seat in his travelling chair of state (*khasah*) and went forth out of Cabul by the gate towards Shah Shuheed to make his march to Seea Sung; but on the road near Shah Shuheed, Shoojah-ood-dowlah, the son of Nuwab Zeman Khan, had placed in ambush 50 Jazailchees. When the king's retinue reached the spot these Jazailchees rose and fired on him; two balls struck him; one in the brain, and one in the breast; five of the King's bearers were shot down by the volley; 7 of the soldiers that formed the King's escort were also struck, and fell; the King died almost immediately. Shoojah-ood-Dowlah coming up with a body of horse stood over the King's corpse. Whatever property in jewels was about the corpse—the crown, the girdle, and so on, the sword and dagger, was plundered by them. When Shahzada Futta Jung heard of the catastrophe, he made his way back to the Bala Hissar; the body of horse with Shoojah-ood-Dowla pursued the Prince at a smart pace, hoping to lay hands on him, but the Prince, by presence of mind and resolution, made his way to the Bala Hissar; but, finding the gates their guarded and the troopers close behind him, he fled back to the city and hid himself in the Fort of Muhmood Khan Beeyat. Zeman Khan and the other chiefs said to Muhmood Khan Beeyat, 'the King was our enemy, and we slew him; now give us over the Prince as we are agreed to make him King;' to which Muhmood Khan answered, 'you Barakzye Sirdars, in swearing a solemn oath to the King, and afterwards killing him, have committed a heinous crime. We of the tribes (Ooloos) of Cabul were against the deed; Zeman Khan replied, 'my son killed the King without my wish or consent.' Muhmood Khan at night took Futty Jung out of his own Fort, and lodged him with his women in the Bala Hissar, when Ameen Oollah Khan being in the Bala Hissar, with near 2,000 soldiers them assembled, he placed Futty Jung on the throne, and declared him his King, writing letters to the *Ooloos*, his dependants, telling them to assemble about the Bala Hissar and throw in supplies, while he himself prepared for action—guarding the gates with Artillery. Khan Sherim Khan, and Muhmood Khan, and the Koozlibash faction form one faction, while the Barakzye Sirdars and the Nawabs, and the men of the Cabul tribes, and the Kohaistanees form the other.'

The news writer goes on to say, that preparations for hostilities are being made; women, and children being sent towards Bameean, Bulkh, and Bokhara, and the property of merchants removed to places for safety. Some persons were declaring for the claims of Hyder, son of Shah Zuman, as the real heir to the throne. Reports were rife about the advance of the British troops 'slaying every one in their way,' and a march on Lughman to release the prisoners. The only other item of importance is the report of the kasid sent by the King with letters for Shah Zaduh Mahummad Kasim, who states that Akbar Khan seized and imprisoned him, and destroyed his letters, releasing him only when he fled to Lughman. The King therefore was marching against him, and for the relief of Jellala. bad. The chiefs, being unable to attack the Bala Hissar with success, devised this truly Affghan scheme to inveigle the Shah from his stronghold and murder him. *Englishman, May 9.*

THE BRIG "BLACK JOKE."—Yesterday the clipper *Brig Black Joke* was brought for sale at the hammer, at the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, and after a spirited competition, was bought in at the sum of Company's rupees 5,200. According to the advertisement, the *Black Joke* is believed to have been built in Havannah, in the year 1832, was taken by the British Sloop-of War *Carlew*, and condemned as a Prize by the Court at Sierra Leone, in November 1836, according to her first British register obtained the e. She is copper fastened to the bends, has large scantling for a vessel of the kind, is built entirely of the best live oak and cedar, carries a fair cargo for her tonnage, and is well known to be the fastest vessel in the China sea.—*Hurkaru, May 7.*

ADVENTURES OF A RUNAWAY CONVICT.—There was a case pending before Mr. Robison, the magistrate, against a native with a particularly shrewd countenance, who had been senteuced to transportation, but who contrived to escape some months ago, and has been just re-taken. The fellow had been tried in the first sessions of 1839 before Sir Edward Ryan, on a charge of burglary, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. He was sent away on board the Cecilia, to the usual place of banishment, namely, the coast of the gulf of Martaban. Finding his confinement intolerable, he managed to run away, and enduring great hardships, lately got to Calcutta, when unfortunately for the fellow, he happened to fall in, on the Chitpore Road, with an approver of the police who knew him. He was recognized, stopped, and made over to the nearest thanah. For the proof of these particulars, there were several witnesses called.

Mr. King of the Goal, deposed to the identity of the convict, as being the same man who had been tried in the Supreme Court of Calcutta at the period above stated, on a charge of burglary, and sentenced by the Chief Justice to seven years' transportation. That he was shortly after shipped on board the *Cecilia* to be conveyed to the coast of Martaban, the customary place of transportation. That he was shortly after shipped on board the *Cecilia* to be conveyed to the coast of Martaban, the customary place of transportation. Mr. King produced his books in which the name, date of trial, sentence and shipment of the convict were all duly entered; and Mr. King's subordinates bore him out as to the identity of the convict, and the above facts. A police Burkundoz was likewise an evidence and stated, that on Sunday last he was doing duty on the Chitpore Road, when a police spy brought the prisoner to him, and made him over as a run-away convict. The prisoner finding the case of his escape made out against him, thought proper to enter into a candid confession of the circumstances, under which he ran away from the place of banishment.

He stated that during his continuance there, he was subjected to severe labor which he could not bear. He was made to work incessantly all the day, and not unfrequently at night, in hewing down large trees, and breaking immense masses of stone. Finding existence an intolerable burthen under a cruel amount of drudgery—he was induced to try an escape or perish in the attempt. With this desperate resolve he took an opportunity, while at work, to elude the eye of the watch over him and his fellow convicts, and escape into a dense jungle where the secreted himself until dusk in the evening, when supplying himself with a small log of wood, he proceeded to the water's edge, and plunged in. Witht he aid of this piece of wood he swam for two whole days and night, at the end of which he succeeded in reaching a shore quiet unknown to him. After recruiting his strength by a brief rest and some slight nourishment from the fruits of the trees, with which the place was crowded, he went forward on his journey. At the place, in question, he says, he desired no human habitation whatever, but it was a wild jungle spot covered with numberless trees, with only a single Burmese temple in a state of ruin and desolation. From this place he prosecuted his devious course, and the first place of habitation he reached, was a little Burmese town called Belentha. Here he did not receive a good reception, as the people believing him to be a spy of the English Government or some suspicious character, seized him and carried him to a man of authority, who he thought was the Burmese King. Here an enquiry in an unknown tongue was conducted; and, as he gathered, he was sentenced to be beheaded. He was then, sometime after, led to the place of execution, and here fortunately he was observed by a Bengalee who seemed to be a resident there. With him he was permitted to converse, and he explained his real character, and the circumstances that had brought him there. This man interested himself in his behalf, and through his exertions, intercession and explanation he was reprieved and liberated. He resumed his journey not knowing whither he was going, until after wandering about for many months, as he thinks for about six months, he at length got to Rangoon, and thence to Chittagong, from whence he proceeded to Calcutta. During the best portion of this desperate journey, he subsisted by begging, living on fruits, and even sometimes on the tender leaves of trees. Whenever overtaken by night in a jungle place, he climbed up a tree, and found a lodging among its bougns. He was passing through Calcutta, when he was recongized and apprehended as above stated.

The man having related the above particulars, which were duly taken down by the magistrate, he was committed for trial to the next session.—Ibid.

We understand that the Governor-General has nominated Major-General Sir Jos. Thackwell, K. C. B., *temporarily to the General Staff of the Army, from the 13th ultimo, till the arrival of the officer appointed to succeed General Elphinstone, C. B.*—Ibid, May 9.

MADRAS.

One of H. M. Steam Frigates (name unknown to Captain of the *Ganges*) from England, sailed from the Mauritius on the 14th ultimo for China. She was to touch at Ceylon and Singapore. This powerful Steamer was armed with 84 and 64 pounders. H. M. S. *Andromache* was refitting and under orders for China. —*Athenæum, May 10.*

The French Corvette *L'Favorite*, Captain PAYE, anchored in the Roads yesterday noon, and complimented the Garrison with a Royal Salute which was returned; the tri-colour being hoisted on the Flag Staff during the time.—*Ibid.*

We hear from Vellore that the 23rd Wallajabad L I. are expected to occupy that station, some of the Officers of that Regiment having written for houses. The heat at Vellore has within the last few days greatly subsided, the nights being now delightfully cool.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant SIMONS, 8th Regiment N. I., which took place at St. Thomè this morning; he was about to embark for Europe on sick certificate—*Spectator May 11.*

70TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

No. 860 a Prize of 10,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 2757 a Prize of 4,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 92 a Prize of 3,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 689 2876 3381 3754 and 4584 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 192 716 and 1852 Prizes of 400 Company's Rupees.
Nos 3557 810 4289 106 and 4230 Prizes of 250 Company's Rupees each.

CHINA.

THE HONG MERCHANTS.—Last evening some of the hong merchants arrived in Macao; the object of their visit we know not; it is probably, to endeavour to gain an interview with h. m's plenipotentiary; but as he would not see the *kwangchowfoo* last year, he will scarcely,—now we hold divided rule in the celestial territories,—condescend to admit to his presence the wretched hongmerchants, accused and abused by their own government

(*From the Canton Press, 12th March.*)

ENGLISHMAN MURDERED BY THE CHINESE.—We have just been kindly favored with the following, from which it will be seen that some steps were taken to bring the guilty to punishment, but we believe without success.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Hill of the *Ernaad* addressed to Messrs. D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.

"Feby. 19th.—My second mate Mr. T. R. Whitaker was decoyed away last night about 11 P. M. with two Lascars from the long boat aground at the watering place, and ruthlessly murdered, the alarm was given by one of the two Lascars escaping, although desperately wounded. Armed parties from H. M. Ships were immediately sent off, we found the headless body of the poor lad in a canal, and traces of the other Lascar having been dragged away wounded, but alive and struggling several miles; the villages had been surrounded by our force and all the principal inhabitants are prisoners, the greatest interest and excitement prevailed amongst our people who were with difficulty restrained from burning down the house and exterminating the people. The poor lad's body was covered with wounds so that he must have struggled desparately. His death is universally regreatted and his funera was attended by all ranks of the services and expedition, for he was a general favorite."

(*From the Canton Register, March 15.*)

THE DEFENCES OF THE RIVER, from *Whampoa* to *Canton*, are now all nearly, and some quite finished and fully armed; on every spot great activity is apparent, and the practice of great guns and small arms is incessant, day and night.

It is reported in Canton that a *ship* of about 350 tons, has just been launched near the *Fate* ('flower-ground') gardens; she is said to be pierced for 26 guns; and has been built by some rich individuals, for a present to the government.

One large boat and one or two of smaller size are propelled by paddle-wheels' in imitation of our steamers; they are frequently seen exercising both below and above Canton, and they make very good way against both wind & tide: we suppose they are worked by winches, turned by hand at the bottom of the boat.

At *Shemeen*, a large and very strong fort has been built, in which about 35 guns are mounted; they were *proved* about a fortnight ago; the foundation of a fort on a smaller scale has been laid close by, and nearer the foreign factories; the small fort opposite, on *Honam (rouge* fort), has been thoroughly repaired, as has also the old Dutch folly. A new fort, of great strength, has been erected on the side of the French folly—On the western side of salt river there is a formidable field-work flanked by two smaller ones, all completely armed and manned. The river assumes its most formidable appearance at the opening of the *Whampoa* passage. *Junk* river is strongly staked throughout its whole breadth, excepting a narrow passage for boats only, under the walls of a very extensive fort on the north shore; crates of stones and sand having been sunk between the stakes, the latter are then strongly bound together by branches of trees and iron clamps, the oxide of which metal combining with the sand will soon consolidate the whole into one mass of rock.

The upper part of *Whampoa* creek is also staked on each side, reserving a passage only of about 40 feet breadth in the centre of chop boats; the tide, being prevented from flowing through the old channel (*Junk* river), rushes through this slip at a fearful rate, and at times the *run* of this *rapid* is very dangerous for chop and ship's boats; the former frequently meet with great difficulty in getting through it, on looking up the river from this point—say from *Howqua's* folly—you observe on the immediate left, a large fort, in which from 30 to 40 guns can be mounted, on the side of *Napier's* folly, a circular fort has been erected, and about four hundred yards up the northern passage, is another of about the same size.

All the embrasures of the forts are or can be closed at will with thick wooden doors, plated with iron, and the forts have battlements on which ginjalls are mounted; some have also a square tower in the centre, on the roof of which 4 to 10 ginjalls are also mounted; but as the men serving these pieces must be completely exposed to the fire of the assailants, it is not likely they will be very obstinately served.

At present there is no appearance of preparation for the erection of any new works below *Whampoa*; but it is reported in Canton that the provincial government has been *ordered* to rebuild the Bogue forts and that the orders *must* be obeyed. Materials are probably in the course of preparation at *Fahshan*, and we have now little doubt they will attempt to *reline* and *rebind* the *lady's shoe* (*Anunghoy*) and rebuild the fort on north *Wangtung*.

The quiet of Canton is again likely to be disturbed by an accident which occurred in Whampoa reach on the night of the 9th inst.; a well-known Chinese smuggler was approaching one of the Opium vessels in a *tanka* boat, to make a purchase of the drug; he was hailed, but did not answer, and the person on the deck of the English vessel fired his musket and shot him dead on the spot. This much to-be-lamented-and-censured proceeding happened just after the boat and boat's crew of the English ship *Autumnus* had been seized, maltreated, wounded, and carried to Canton.

The officer of the boat had mistaken the channel leading to Canton, and had gone through the *Junk* river; he was hailed and fired at, when he immediately turned his boat's head towards the shipping at Whampoa; he was chased by a number of Chinese boats, but still kept ahead of them, and was fast nearing the vessels lying at the head of Whampoa reach, when one of his oars broke, and he was overhauled and captured; the Chinese cut at the unresisting and unarmed crew with their swords, and wounded some of the men and a boy severely. They were taken to Canton, accompanied by a great number of Chinese, and carried before the *kwangchowfoo*; their captors reported they had come to the spot where they had been hailed, with, hostile intention: "very well," said the *kwangchowfoo*; "as you have taken the boat, you have, of course, also taken their arms being their hither." No arms were to be found; the boat was unarmed. The Chinese soldiers then changed their ground of accusation, and said the boat and cometo sound the river and '*spy about*' "well" said the *kwangchowfoo* again, "they could not sound the depths of the river without a lead and line; bring those hither:"—but none were forthcoming—for neither were on board the boat. The *kwangchowfoo*, finding that the charge was false and his own people in the wrong, dismissed the *Autumnus'* officers and boat's crew, returning the boat to them, at about 11 P. M. the same evening.

(*From the Canton Register, March 15.*)

A *fracas* has occured at Chusan; a party, commanded by a Captain, were sent out foraging for cattle; the natives would not sell, although offered fair prices; foraging party then proceeded to take the cattle *vi et armis*, when a struggle ensued between a Chinese and a soldier for a musket, which the latter had incautiously placed against the wall of a house; the Chinese succeeded in wresting the musket from the soldier, and levelled it at the officer commanding the foraging party, but another officer immediately shot the Chinese dead on the spot, and a soldier shot another Chinese; this transaction led to a threatened attack on the town of *Tinghae*, by the peasantry, and such were the appearances that it was found necessary to land all the marines from the *Cornwallis*; fresh beef, by the last accounts, was not procurable in *Tinghae* and the inhabitants, it is said were leaving the town.

Again,—a party of about a dozen officers were out on a shooting excursion, during which they were surrounded by the Chinese; very fortunately, commander Goldsmith, of H. M's ship *Hyatinth*, observed their dangerous situation from an eminence; he immediately went on board, manned and armed the ship's boats, and landed with their crews in the rear of the Chinese, and drove them off.

These melancholy facts are glaring evidence of the hostile feelings of the people towards us, and we trust that it will be made known, in general orders, that neither Officers nor men should expose themselves to the insults and vengeance a people so dastardly, treacherous, and cruel.

With reference to forcing the people of *Chusan* to sell their buliocks—which they require and use only for ploughing their land—we think the proceeding very reprehensible; instead of protecting the people, and assisting them in their agricultural pursuits, we are annually depriving them of the means of subsist-

ence. We also greatly offend their prejudices in seizing their cattle and slaughtering them for food—for they do not eat beef;—and essays are published, from time to time, stigmatising the cruelty of feeding on the flesh of a hard-working, faithful animal, by whose labours the grains of the earth—the natural food of man—according to their notions,—are produced: would it not be easy to procure supplies of bullocks from the mainland; and why not have a government depot for breeding horned cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, and poultry?

Such ill considered acts as these and late—murder shall we call it, or manslaughter, of a Chinese in Whampoa reach, must necessarily tend to alienate the regard of the natives from us; and the whole British nation will become a by-word for all that its bloody, barbarous, cruel and avaricious:—to fire into a defenceless *tankea* boat! how utterly absurd and inexcuseable! It may be that the affair will not cause much apparent excitement; but can it be forgotten that when a Chinese is murdered, it is most certain that a wife loses her husband and 'children their father; and perhaps, a widowed mother may be added to the list of mourners, or a father may lament for an only son whose death has robbed him of all hope that his shades shall be, according to their hopes and fears, propitiated and gratified by the observance of the immemorial "worship at the tombs" and ancestral ceremonies.

The lates date from Canton is the 11th instant, when all was quiet.

FANCY BALL.—H. M's Plenipotentiary returns to Hongkong to-morrow forenoon in H. Co's armed Steamer *Ariadne*. H. E. was entertained last Thursday evening at a fancy ball, by the lady of the same gentleman whose fancy ball we noticed in the *Canton Register* of 16th Feby. last year.

Dancing commenced soon after nine, and was continued with unabated spirit till past 12, when the shrine of Terpsichore was deserted for those of Ceres and Bacchus: sultanas, burgomaster's ladies, Switzeresses, quakeresses, ladies of the olden time, nymphs, Greeks, Turks, Egyptians, Knights of Malta, Chinese public officers, Foresters, an excellent mix. Malaprop,—but no, minding the advance she had given to Lyar,—that sitting up late did not become a young woman, and unwilling to set a bad example,—the embodied female quintessence of Lindley Murray—he must have had some of mrs. Malaprop's blood in his grammatical veins,—retired early from the busy scene,—*Tankea* girls, king Charles, the 2d of that name, &c. &c. sat down to a sumptuous supper, at which English and Hindustannee songs were sung. When the healths of her most gracious majesty and the infant Prince of Wales were drunk with the usual honours, enthusiastically doubled, one of the ladies returned thanks. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until 4 o'clock, when the guests again repaired to the festive board; and after several Scotch and Irish songs separated a little before 5 o'clock.

The excellent band of Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B. Captain of H. M's ship *Blenheim*, was sent over from Hongkong for the purpose of attending the ball; but we regret that his professional duties prevented the gallant officer from being present at the gay and festive scene and halls of dazzling light.

The report from *Chusan* is that the copies of the *Peking Gazette* received there, acknowledge the receipt of lord Palmerston's letter; and it is also said that commissioners will be appointed to ascertain what are the demands of the English. It is supposed that the appearance of the *Phlegethon* and *Bentinck* off *Chapoo* has caused a sensation.

SINGAPORE.

Our Singapore paper received by this morning's dawk is dated the 14th April. Our private letters come down to the 17th, and furnish us with the following intelligence:—

The Maria, Transport, with captain Platt's company Volunteer Regt., anchored at Singapore on the night of 16th April.

The Forth, captain Halford's company, on the morning of the 17th April.

These are the only ships with Volunteers that have come in: the rest may not be expected for a week or ten days, being dull sailers.

The Madras 2d and 41st Regts. left Singapore about five days hence for China.

The Lady Flora and City of London, are in the roads, bound to China, with Horse Artillery from Madras, they proceed on in three days hence.

Two Companies of the Ceylon Rifles are daily expected for the like destination.

The Belle Isle, with Lord Saltoun and the 98th Foot, not yet arrived, but hourly looked for.—*Englishman, May 9.*

(From the Singapore Free Press, April 7.)

We learn that H. M. S. Cambrian, the arrival of which was noticed in the last number of this paper, has brought Orders, addressed to the Commanding Officer, Colonel Taylor, of the 39th Regt. N. I. stationed here, directing the whole Corps to hold itself in readiness to embark for China—to be joined, we believe, by the 6th Regt M. N. I. to proceed from Cuttack via Calcutta, the 41st Regt. M. N. I. from Madras, and the 14th Regt. M. N. I. now at Maulmain. The instructions relative to their movement, we hear, are from the new Governor General's own hand, who moreover it appears, has in his communication just referred to, expressed his willingness to attend to any suggestions that may be submitted to him tending to promote the comfort and health of the troops under Colonel Taylor's command. This is as it should be!

CHINA.—By the John Brightman from Macao, we have received a Canton Register of the 15th ultimo, from which we give a few extracts. Every thing continued quiet at Canton. It appears that the defences of the river from Whampoa to Canton, are nearly, and some quite finished and fully armed; and that the Chinese were busy practising great guns and small arms day and night.

Another Englishman, the Mate of the Ernaad, has been murdered near Chinhae! And in a fracas that occurred at Chusan between a foraging party and the natives, owing to the former taking forcible possession of their cattle, in which two of the Chinese were shot, the Town of Tinghae was threatened to be attacked by the peasantry.

For particulars, and some sensible observations by the Editor on the subject of thus obtaining supplies by force, in which we concur, we refer our Readers to our Extracts.

We publish the following On Dits from the same paper, and are far from thinking it improbable, that upon a decisive blow being struck in China, (unless matters are set to rights before hand), the present Dynasty will have to make room for another:—

RUMOURS.

It is said a descendant of *Ming* dynasty has hoisted his standard in the province of *Szechuen*, and collected a body of 10,000 men.

On dit, that a kind of revolt, or strong demonstration of national feeling, has been evinced by the great officers in Peking; who have strongly remonstrated with the emperor, and plainly told his imperial majesty, that, if he does not adopt more energetic measures, in order to drive the *rebellious barbarians* out of the country they will depose him.

On dit, that the people of the province of *Chekeang*, will not submit to General *Yihking*; that, indeed, he has been driven from the province.

On dit, that in the first moon of this year the people of the province of the *Hoopih* rebelled, and killed two *keen* magistrates.

On dit, because the taxes for the support of the army in the province of Canton have not been forthcoming, General *Yihshan* wished to borrow taels 200,000 of the treasurer, but the treasurer would not lend the money; consequently, these two high officers are not at one. The treasurer is desirous to report *Yihshan* to the emperor; but the governor and lieut.-governor advised him to peace and harmony; but the treasurer is obstinate, and fixed in his intention to report *Yihshan* to the emperor.

In another column will be found a Public Notification of the Government of Bengal, of the appointment of the Honorable Mr. S. Garling to be acting governor of the Straits Settlements during the absence of the Governor at Borneo.

JAVA.—The following is extracted from the *Java Courant* of the 5th ultimo:—

(*Translation.*)

Accounts from *Banjoewangie* of 15th Feby. mention about a South-sea Whaler, the *Conservative*, being stranded on the 8th January last, on the Rocks near *Tanjona: Benoa*, (east coast of Bali), near the same place where the Dutch Country Ship *Overyssel* was lost in July last year.

The Crew and a great part of the Cargo, consisting of about 100 barrels Oil, as also some Sails were saved and shipped on board the schooner *Planter*, belonging to Messrs. John Burd and Co., which vessel was to leave for Sydney on the 25th January.

ANJER.—The subjoined Anjer Shipping List is also from the same paper lately received:—

Jany. 22. Portuguese ship *Resolution*, M. Ramos, from Macao, for Rio Janeiro.
" 23. Hambro' barque *Flora*, L. A. Dooge, from Singapore 17th January for Hamburg.
" 23. Dutch barque *Sophia Dorothea*, N. de Weir, from Singapore 17th January for Antwerp.
" 25. British barque *Lord Amherst*, Hopkins, from Manila, for Hobart Town.
" 26. British ship *Thomas Sparks*, Sparks, from China, for London.
" 27. American brig *Oscar*, J. Eyre, from China, for New York.
Feby. 3. British ship *Chusan*, J. Ladd, from Bombay, for China.
" 4. British ship *Shepherdess*, John Poole, from Manila 26th January for London.
" 6. British ship *Duchess of Northumberland*, C. Scott, from China 15th January for London.
" 7. British brig *Maulmain*, G. D. Pratt, from Bombay 4th January, for China.
" 8. British ship *Young Queen*, E. P. Read, from Macao, for Liverpool.
" 18. British ship *James Turcan*, W. Turcan, from Batavia 14th February, for Calcutta.
" 22. British brig *Garband Grove*, B. Dorevad, from Manila, 7th February, for London.
March 2. British ship *Lancoolen*, Caldbeck, from Singapore 22d February, for Cork.

Since we went to press the Thames, Marquis, 13th March—Robarts, Elder, do., and Percey, Hickman, ditto, all from Madras, anchored in our roads with the troops for China.

PRICE CURRENT.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.—The Market has been exceedingly dull for the last week; the only sales reported consist of
2,500 pcs. ordinary *Long Cloth*, 36 in. 40 yds. at $ 3 per pce
60 pcs. do. *do.* 58 in. 37½ yds at $ 4½ "
50 pcs. *Book fold Shirtings*, 36 in. 26 yds. at $ 2¾ "
Some inquiry has been made for 36 in. Long Cloths, but very low prices offere:—say $ 2.80 *a* 2,90 per piece.
36 in. Grey Shirtings and Maddapollams are very dull, nearly unsaleable and Stocks very large.

TURKEY-RED CLOTH.—33 in. 24 yds has been sold as low as $ 4½ per pcé.

METALS. IRON.—Market completely overstocked with every description. 100 pcls, *English flat bar* have been sold at $ 2½ per pcl.

LEAD.—*Pig* is in some request at $ 7 *a* 7½ per pcl.

MARINE & OILMAN'S STORES. ANCHORS & CHAIN CABLES.—Well supplied with all at sizes.

COPPER NAILS & SHEATHING.—Much wanted and would command $ 35 *a* 36 per pcl.

CANVAS.—Unbleached No. 1 *a* 5, selling at $ 7½ and bleached and boiled at $ 8 per bolt.

BEER, WINES & SPIRITS. BEER.—*Ean and Allsop's*—Market well supplied and selling at Drs. 32 per hhd. Retailing at Drs. 1½ *a* 2 per dozen.

SHERRY.—Overstocked with inferior qualities and only saleable by retail.

HOCK, Claret & Champagne of good quality much wanted.

GIN.—Stocks very heavy—selling at Drs. 2½ per case.

BRANDY.—Large stock, and selling at Dr 1 per gallon.

EASTERN ARTICLES.

Arrack in good demand and selling at Drs 38 per 80 gallons.

BENJAMIN.—*1st quality*—selling at Drs. 50 *a* 60. A lot of inferior was recently sold at auction at Drs 35 *a* 37 per pcl.

CAMPHOR.—*China*—The importations by the Junks have been very heavy and prices have declined to Drs. 30 *a* 32 per pcl. About 350 pcls. have lately been shipped to London.

CASSIA.—Owing to inferior quality and false packing many lots have been rejected—really good commands Drs. 12½ per pcl.

COFFEE has been and continues in good request but at low rates. 800 piculs of good *Kumpar* have been sold at Drs. 5½ *a* 5¾; the same quantity of *Bugis* at Drs 8; a small lot of *Padang* at Drs. 8 and *Java* at Drs. 12½ per piecl.

CORDAGE.—A sale of 380 pls. of *Manila* has been made at Drs 6½ per picul.

COTTON.—The importations have exceeded any former Season and stocks are very heavy, but the demand being brisk for the Junks sales to some extent have been made at Drs. 27 *a* 28 for *Bombay*, Drs. 25 *a* 26 for *Bengal*, and Drs. 26 *a* 27 per bale for *Madras*.

COTTON GOODS.—In no demand and prices nominal.

EBONY.—The Junks have hitherto declined buying. The present low price may engage the attention of shippers to England and assist in reducing the heavy stock in the market.

GAMBIER in better demand owing to the low rate of freight to England.

OPIUM. *Patna* has been sold at Drs. 390, *Benares* at Drs. 395 Cash and *Malwa* at Drs. 536, a 350 months. The accounts from China are very discouraging, and the Stock on hand being much greater than the demand, particularly of *Malwa*, these rates can hardly be maintained. Some holders of *Malwa* would gladly sell at Drs. 510, Cash.

RICE in scarce and in great demand. 70 koyans of *Java*, middling, have been sold at Drs. 87 *a* 88 per koyan and further imports would readily obtain our highest quotations.

PEPPER. 600 piculs *Singapore* have been sold at Drs 4 40 per picul.

RATTENS are in better demand. 500 pls *Pontianah* realised Drs. 1¾ per pl.

SUGAR.—Some purchases have been made for the Sydney market of Brown *Siam* at Drs. 2½ and fair *Java* Drs. 4½. 480 pls of *Java* No 2 were sold at Drs. 3¼ per pcl. The stock of *Cochin China* is heavy.

SAPANWOOD.—*Siam*—500 pcls have been sold at Drs 1¾ per pcl.

SILK, RAW. *Canton No. 3*—Stocks very heavy, and almost unsaleable even at our low quotations.

SEGARS.—Several lots have exchanged hands at Drs. 7½ *a* 8 per 1000 for No. 4 Superior.

TEA.—The imports by the Junks estimated at near 100,000 boxes. Sales have been made at Drs. 6½ *a* 6¾ per 20 catty box. The Chinese are shipping largely to England under an advance of Drs. 5 per box

EXCHANGES.—Bills on England and Calcutta have been negotiated to some extent; the former at 4s. 7½*d. a* 4s. 8*d.* 6 months sight and the latter at 217 *a* 218 Rs. 30 days sight.

14TH APRIL, 1842.

CHINA.—The only arrival from China during the week has been the Brig Pelorus, which left Macao on the 26th of March, Capt TRIGGS commander, by whom we have been favored with a Canton Press of the 19th March, which contains however nothing of moment.

THE PELORUS.—Our readers may recollect the Pelorus as until recently in H.M. Service under the command of Captain Chambers, R. N. and since sold here in consequence of the extensive injuries she had sustained having unfitted her for service as a Brig of War. She has now we understand undergone one thorough repairs in Siam, and turns out to be an excellent sailer. The following is stated to be her performance on her last voyage previously noticed:—

The *Pelorus* of this port, weighed in Macao Roads on the morning of Good Friday, bound to Singapore; at noon of that day, the Grand Ladrone bore East. On Saturday Noon. Obs. Lat 17. 5. N. and at 5 30 P. M. passed over the western edge of the *Macclesfield Bank*, making a difference of latitude of 365 miles in 30 hours.

Spoke the *Mor* on Saturday at 9 A. M. in Lat 5. 30 N. and was boarded by the boats of H. M. S. *Cambrian* on Sunday 2d in Lat 5°.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 31, B. schar. *Harlequin*, White, from Malacca 28th inst.
Do. do B. barque *Orissa*, Rodgers, from Adelaide 28th Decr.
Do. do B. Barque *Gilbert Henderson*, Tweedie, from Siam last inst.
Do. do D. ship *Fattal Salam*, Mamoth, from Sambes.
Do. do B. barque *Fourteen*, Baddely, from London 13th August.
April 1, H. M. S. *Colliopie*, Kuper, Sandheads 11th March.
Do. do Dutch brig *Tartar*, Rough, from Batavia 7th ult.
Do. do. B brig *Fortfield*, Bowman, from Batavia 5th ult.
Do. 2nd, B. barque *Zeelust*, Eng Sim, from. Malacca 29th ult.
Do. do B. brig *Fly*, Kong Eng. from Malacca 29th ult.
Do. do H. C. steamer *Tweasserim*, Wull, from Calcutta 13th ult.
Do. 3rd, B. Barque *Sea Queen*, Harvey, from Calcutta 8th ult.
Do. do B. barque *Clarissa*, Andrew, from Calcutt 18th Febr.
Do. 4th B. barq. *Mexburgh*, Bridgman, from London 10th July.
Do. do B. barque *Bethaven*, crawford, from Manila 18th ult.
Do. do B. brig *Amazon*, Chaplin, from Calcutta 10th ult.
Do. do B. barq. *Flowers of Ugie*, Amand, from Madras 6th ult.
Do 5th, Brig *Iris*, Fisher, from Madras 10th ult.
Do. do B. ship *John Brightman* Vidl, from China 20th ult.
Do. do B. barq. *Cornwall*, Maxted from London 28th Oct.
Do. 6th, B. ship *Thames*, Marquis, from Madras, 13th March.
Do. do B. ship *Robratz*, from Madras 13th March.
Do. do B. ship *Percy* Hickman, from Madras 13th March.
Do do B. barq. *Royal Saxon*, Crawford, from Bombay 24th Febr.
April 6 Ship Falcon, capt. Baker, from Calcutta 19th March
" 7 Brig Pelorus, capt. Triggs, from China 26th March.
" 7 Barque Fortescue, capt. Hall, from Calcutta 22nd Feb.
" 7 Barque Colonist, captain Lesk, from Bombay 5th Feb
" 7 Barque Surat Merchant, captain Kinsey, from Madras 10th March
" 7 Ship Duke of Bedford, captain Lay, from Madras 10th March.
" 7 Ship Urgent, captain Marshall, from Madras 10th March.
" 7 Ship Wm. Money, captain Bickford from Madras 10th March.
" 7 Ship Caledonia, captain Lawson, from Bombay 24th Feb.
" 7 Brig Margaret, captain Tomkins, from Bombay 5th Feb.
" 8 Barque Martha, captain, Donaldson, from Calcutta 15th March.
" 8 Barque Winchester, captain Macdonald, from Calcutta 17th March
" 8 Barque Friends, captain Simon, from Bombay 7th March.
" 8 Barque Harbinger, captain Candeish, from Hbt Town, 16th Feb.
" 8 Barque City of London, captain Antram, from Madras 13th March.
" 8 Barque Lady Flora, captain Ford, from Madras 13th
" 8 Barque Defiance, captain Evatt, from Madras 13th March.
" 8 Barque Teazer, captain Gibson, from Madras 13th March.
" 11 Barque Prince Regent, captain Barclay, from Hbt. Town 1st Feb.
" 11 Barque Argonant, captain Scholborg, from Bremen 27th Oct.
" 12 Barque Letitia, captain Medcalf, from New Castle 15th Oct.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.—Per Winchester, H. Rabie, Esq. & Lt. Brabazan. Per City of London, Lieut. Kinskead, and Assistant Surgeon Richardson. Per Teazer, Lt. Hamilton. Per Argonant, Dr. and Mrs. Bell. Per Lady Flora, Major Blunded.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Sea Queen*—Mr Dyce. Per *Clarissa*—Mr & Mrs B. Rodyk, Captains Ditmas and Butler.

DEPARTURES.

March 21—B. barq. *Samuel Horrocks*, Boon, for Penang.
Do. do B. barque *Mariam*, Rouse, Calcutta.
Do. do B. Barq. *Red Rover*, Wright, Calcutta.
Do. do Dutch steamer *Netherlands Queen*, Lemon. Batavia.
Do. do M. H.S. *Cambrian*, D. Chads, Esq. China.
Do. do B. barq. *Gratitude*, Harsey, China.
Do. do B. barq. *Resolution*, White, Penang.
April 1—B. brig *Clifton*, Tilly, London.
Do. do B. ship *John Adams*, Eales, Calcutta.
Do. 2nd—B. schr *Harlequin* White, Calcutta.
Do. do B. ship *Joanna's Ker*, Potter, Bombay.
Do. 5th D. barq. *Heng Goan*, Lam, Batavia.
Do. 6th—Barque *Weereff*, Hunt, Calcutta.
Do. do B. brig *Julia*, Tingate, Madras.
Do. do Dutch schr. *Hoop-op-Verhaart*, Hong, Batavia.
" 6 Barque Sea Queen, captain Harvey, for China.
" 6 Barque Wm Bryan captain McLean, for Port Louis.
" 7 Barque John Brightman, captain Viall, for Calcutta.
" 7 Barque Westminster, captain Michie, for London.
" 9 Barque Falcon, captain Baker, for China.
" 13 Barque Clarisa, captain Andrew, for Madras

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.—Per Sea Queen W. Allanson, Esq. Per Clarissa—J. Leffler, Esq., Mr. & Mrs. B. Rodyk & family, and captain Butler.

PASSENGERS—Per steamer *Netherlands Queen*—Miss Brennand, R. Brennand, and A. Maniglier, Esqres.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XI.

A NEGOCIATION.

FROM what I have already stated, it may be inferred that my acquaintance with the Rooneys was begun under favourable auspices: indeed, from the evening of the ball the house was open to me at all hours, and, as the hour of uncheon was known to every lounger about town, by dropping in about three o'clock one was sure to hear all the chitchat and gossip of the day. All the dinners and duels of the capital, all its rows and runaway matches were there discussed, while future parties of pleasure were planned and decided on, the Rooney equipages, horses, servants, and cellar being looked upon as common property, the appropriation of which was to be determined on by a vote of the majority. At all these domestic parliaments O'Grady played a prominent part; he was the speaker and the whipperin; he led for both the government and the opposition; in fact, since the ever-memorable visit of the viceroy his power in the house was absolute. How completely they obeyed, and how implicitly they followed him, may be guessed, when I say that he even persuaded Mrs. Rooney herself not only to abstain from all triumph on the subject of their illustrious guest, but actually to maintain a kind of diplomatic silence on the subject; so that many simple-minded people began to suspect his grace had never been there at all, and that poor Mrs. Rooney, having detected the imposition, prudently held her tongue, and said nothing about the matter.

As this influence might strike my reader as somewhat difficult in its exercise, and also as it presents a fair specimen of my friend's ingenuity, I cannot forbear mentioning the secret of its success.

When the duke awoke late in the afternoon that followed Mrs. Rooney's ball, his first impression was one bordering on irritation with O'Grady. His quick-sightedness enabled him at once to see how completely he had fallen into the trap of his worthy aide-de-camp; and although he had confessedly spent a very pleasant evening, and laughed a great deal, now that all was over, he would have preferred if the whole affair could be quitely consigned to oblivion, or only remembered as a good joke for after dinner. The scandal and the eclat it must cause in the capital annoyed him considerably, and he knew that before a day passed over, the incident of the guard of honour lying in bivouac around their horses, would furnish matter for every caricatureshop in the capital. Ordering O'Grady to his presence, and with a severity of manner in a great degree assumed, he directed him to remedy, as far as might be, the consequences of this blunder, and either contrive to give a totally different version of the occurrence, or else by originating some new subject of scandal to eclipse the memory of this unfortunate evening.

O'Grady promised and pledged himself to every thing; vowed that he would give such a turn to the affair that nobody would ever believe a word of the story; assured the duke (God forgive him) that, however ridiculous the Rooneys at night, by day they were models of discretion; and at length took his leave to put his scheme into execution, heartily glad to discover that his grace had forgotten all about Corny and the knighthood, the recollection of which might have been attended with very grave results to himself.

So much for his interview with the duke. Now for his diplomacy with Mrs. Rooney! It was about five o'clock on the following day when O'Grady cantered up to the door: giving his horse to his groom, he dashed boldly up stairs, passed through the antechamber and the drawing-room, and, tapping gently at the door of a little boudoir, opened it at the same moment and presented himself before Mrs Paul.

That amiable lady, reclining *a la* Princess O'Toole, was gracefully disposed on a small sofa, regarding, with fixed attention, a little plaster bust of his grace which, with considerable taste and propriety, was dressed in a blue coat and bright buttons, with a star on the brest, a bit of sky-blue satin representing the ribbin of the bath; nothing was forgotten, and a faint attempt was even made to represent the colouring of the vice-regal nose which I am bound to cofess was not flattered in the model.

"Ah! captain, is it you?" said Mrs. Paul, with a kind of languishing condescension very different from her ordinary reception of a castle aide de-camp.

"How is his grace this morning?"

Drawing his chair beside her, Phil proceeded to reply to her questions, and assure her that, whatever her admiration for the duke, the feeling was perfectly mutual.

"Egad," said he, "the thing may turn out very ill for me when the duchess finds out that it was all my doing. Speaking in confidence to you, my dear Mrs. Paul, I may confess that although without exception she is the most kind, amiable, excellent soul breathing, yet she has one fault——. We all have our faults."

"Ah!" sighed Mrs. Rooney as she threw down her eyes as though to say, that's very true, but you will not catch me telling what mine is.

"As I was observing, there never was a more estimable being, save in this one respect——. You guess it: I see you do."

"Ah! the creature, she drinks!"

The captain found it not a little difficult to repress a burst of laughter at Mr. Rooney's suggestion. He did so, however, and proceeded:—"No, my dear madam, you mistake: jealousy is her failing, and when I tell you this, and when I add, that unhappily for her the events of last night may only afford but too much cause, you will comprehend the embarrassment of my present position."

Having said thus much he walked the room for several minutes as if sunk in meditations while he left Mrs. Rooney to ruminate over an announcement, the bare possibility of which was ecstacy itself. To be the rival of a peeress; that peeress a duchess; that duchess the ladyof the viceroy! These high thoughts indeed. What would Mrs. Riley say now? How would the Malooneys look——? Would'nt Father Glynn be proud to meet her at the door of Liffeystreet chapel in full pontificals as she drove up, who knows but with a guard of honour beside her. Running on in this way, she had actually got so far as to be discussing with herself what was to be done with Paul; not that her allegiance was shaken towards that excellent individual—not a single unworthy thought crossed her mind; far from it, poor Mrs. Rooney was purity itself: she merely dreamt of those outward manifestations of the viceroy's preference, which were to procure for her consideration in the world, a position in society, and those attentions from the hands of the great, and the titled, which she esteemed at higher price than the real gifts of health, wealth, and beauty, so bounteously bestowed upon her by Providence.

She had come then to that difficult point in her mind as to what was to be done with Paul; what peculiar course of training could he be submitted to, to make him more presentable in the world; how were they to break him off whiskey and water and small jokes? Ah! thought she, it's very hard to make a real gentleman out of such materials as grog and drab gaiters, when suddenly O'Grady wiping his forehead with his handkerchief, and then flourishing it theatrically in the air, exclaimed—

"Yes, Mrs. Rooney, every thing depends on you. His grace's visit—I have just been with him talking the whole thing over—must be kept a profound secret. If it ever reach the ears of the duchess we are ruined and undone."

Here was a total overthrow to all Mrs. Paul's speculations. Here was a beautiful castle uprooted from its very foundation: all her triumph, all her vaunted superiority over her city acquaintance was vanishing like a mirage before her. What was the use of his coming after all? what was the good of it, if not to be spoken of, if not talked over at tea, written of in notes, discussed at dinner, and displayed in the morning papers? Already was her brow contracted, and a slight flush of her cheek showed the wily captain that resistance was in preparation.

"I know, my dear Mrs. Paul, how gratifying it would be for even the highest of the land to speak of his grace's condescension in such terms as you might speak; but then, after all, how very fleeting such a triumph! Many would shrug their shoulders, and not believe the story. Some of those who believed, would endeavour to account for it as a joke: one of those odd wild fancies the duke is ever so found of"—here she reddened deeply. "In fact, the malevolence and the envy of the world will give thousand turns to the circumstance; besides that, after all, they would seem to have some reason on their side; for the publicity of the affair must for ever prevent a repetition of the visit: whereas, on the other side, by a little discretion, by guarding our own secret"—here Phil looked knowingly in her eyes, as though to say they had one—"not only will the duke be delighted to continue his intimacy, but from the absence of all mention of the matter, all display on the subject, the world will be ten times more disposed to give credence to the fact than if it were paragraphed in every newspaper in the kingdom."

This was hitting the nail on the head with a vengeance. Here was a picture; here a vision of happiness! Only to think of the duke dropping in, as a body might say, to take his bit of dinner, or his dish of tea in the evening, just in a quiet, homely, family way. She thought she saw him sitting with his feet on the fender, talking about the king and the queen, and the rest of the royal family, just as he would of herself and Paul, and her eyes involuntarily turned towards the little bust, and two round full tears of pure joy trickled slowly down her cheeks.

Yielding, at length, to these and similar arguments, Mrs. Rooney gave in her adhesion, and a treaty was arranged and agreed upon between the High Contracting Parties, which ran somewhat to this effect:—

In the first place, for the enjoyment of certain advantages to be hereafter more fully set forth, the lady was bound to maintain in all large companies, balls, dinners, and *déjeuners*, a rigid silence regarding the duke's visit to her house, never speaking of, nor alluding to it, any manner whatever, and, in fact, conducting herself in all respects as if such a thing had never taken place.

Secondly, she was forbid from making any direct inquiries in public respecting the health of the duke or the duchess, exercising any overt act, of personal interest in these exalted individuals.

Thirdly, so long as Mrs. Rooney strictly maintained the terms of the covenant, nothing in the foregoing was to preclude her from certain other privileges: viz., blushing deeply when the duke's name was mentioned, throwing down her eyes, gently clasping her hands, and even occesionally proceeding to a sigh; neither was she interdicted from regarding any portion of her domicile as particularly sacred in consequence of its viceregal associations. A certain arm-chair might be selected for peculiar honours, and preserved inviolate, &c.

And lastly, nevertheless notwithstanding that in all large assemblies Mrs Rooney was to conduct herself with the reserve and restrictions aforesaid, yet in small *reunions de famille*—this O'Grady purposely inserted in French, for, as Mrs. Paul could not confess her ingorance of that language, the interpretation must rest with himself—she was to enjoy a perfect liberty of detailing his grace's advent, entering into all its details, discussing, explaining, expatiating, inquiring with a most minute particularity concerning his health and habits, and, in a word, conduct herself in all respects, to use her own expressive phrase, "as if they were thick since they were babies."

Armed with this precious document, formally signed and sealed by both parties, O'Grady took his leave of Mrs. Rooney—not, indeed, in his usual free-and easy manner, but with the respectful and decorous reserve of one addressing a favourite near the throne. Nothing could be more perfect than Phil's profound obeisance, except perhaps the queenly demeanours of Mrs. Rooney herself; for, with the ready tact of a woman, she caught up in a moment the altered phase of her position, and in the reflective light of O'Grady's manner she learnt to appreciate her own brilliancy.

"From this day forward," muttered O'Grady, as he closed the door behind him and hurried down stairs—"from this day forward she'll be greater than ever. Heaven help the lady mayoress that ventures to shake hands with her, and the attorney's wife will be a bold woman that asks her to a tea-party henceforth."

With these words he threw himself upon his horse and cantered off towards the park to inform the duke that all was happily concluded, and amuse him with a sight of the great Rooney treaty which he well knew would throw the viceroy into convulsions of laughter.

MISCELLANEA.

COURT CIRCULAR.—Mr. George Hayter, Painter of History and Principal Painter in ordinary to Her Majesty, had the honor of an audience of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, when by Her Majesty's gracious permission it was decided, that he should commemorate the forthcoming solemnity of the Christening, His Royal Highness the Infant Prince, by a Grand Historical Picture with portraits the size of Life."—Times, 27th Nov. 1841.

He who gives for the sake of thanks, knows not the pleasure of giving.

We place the immoral authors of antiquity in the hands of our children—we saturate them with the detailed lives of gods and goddesses, whose thoughts are depraved, and whose every action criminal—and then, forsooth, we express our surprise that they have copied the examples set before them; whereas surprise could alone be justly excited did they not imitate the prescribed models.

Taking physic.—"Please, Sir, I don't think Mr. Dosem takes his physic reg'lar," said a doctor's boy to his employer. "Why so?" "Cause he's getting well so fast."

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.—It is expected that the flowers worn in the bonnets will be full blown, and the shawls will be sometimes carried over the back of the head, so as to come down in a point between the eyes, and occasionally into one of them. Umbrellas will be much carried about on dull mornings, and the sun will probably shine when they are brought from home, so as to render these articles merely ornamental appendages to the pedestrian. It will be advisable to have them lined, as it is probable that, when put up, they will be turned with the inner portion outwards. If veils are worn they will most likely be carried in the style of a feather, standing perpendicularly above the bonnet. Gentlemen's coat tails will be kept out stiff, something a la Charles the Twelfth, or Peter the Great. To those who prefer the more compact style of toilet we may recommend the slouch hat, or the gossamer may be trimmed with a piece of twine depending from the ribbon, and terminating in the button hole of the waistcoat. It sometimes has a pretty effect to hold the chapeau tightly on with the hand, particularly when turning a corner. There is nothing new in boots. We have seen a few ankle-jacks, but the great run is still upon high-lows.

THE MARKETS.—The price of sprats is merely nominal. They are still quoted a halfpenny a plateful; but there was not one transaction during the whole of yesterday. Oysters were dull at the opening, and declined greatly in consequence. The pressure in the money-market caused watches to go up on a Saturday night, and they are not expected to come down again—at present. The coupons for the annual interest were made out in the names of the holders.

ESCAPE OF A NUN.—A correspondent informs us that a very beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, named Stuart, daughter of a deceased Colonel in the British service, effected her escape last week from the convent of Limerick. It appears she was assisted by two of her female acquaintances in the city, who brought her fashionable clothes, in which she attired herself, and thus eluded the vigilance of her pursuers. She first proceeded in a covered car to Quinlivan's Hotel, in Limerick, and, in a few minutes after, left in a carriage and four, which was waiting outside the city, in the vicinity of the artillery barracks. She spent what is called "her novitiate" in Cork, and had been professed in Limerick about two years ago. She was originally a member of the Church of England, but not having been permitted to bestow her hand on an officer, to whom she was ardently attached, she determined on changing her religion and living in seclusion, it being congenial to the gloomy thoughts engendered by disappointment. It is said she often complained in Secret of the vulgar manners and ideas of the Limerick sisterhood, whose pretensions were altogether based on the pence their parents had been enabled to scrape together, and which had enabled them to live in indolence. It is probable she will now return to the Church from which she strayed. She is a girl of large fortune, and is consequently a great loss to the nunnery.

CURIOUS WAGER.—A wager has been betted with the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, of a somewhat novel description, the fidelity of the dog and sagacity of the horse being alike called into play. A hundred and fifty to a hundred have been laid against the success of the following undertaking:—Mr. Berkeley engages on any given day of open weather, upon sufficient notice, during or between the months of November and February, 1842 and 1843, in any park, not more than 130 miles from London, where leave may be given, and of the nature of the ground in which he may approve, to course and pull down, and safely hobble or secure, five full headed bucks, for the purpose of being put up for stall feeding; using but one deer greyhound and one horse for the five courses, fresh horses alone being at his disposal for the singling out of the buck from the herd. He is to have no assistance in coursing, holding, throwing, and hobbling the buck, save that of his dog; and also to hold his own horse during the time that he is securing the deer. The horse to lie down at least once during that operation, and the deer to be left upon the ground safely secured for removal by the keepers. Should either the dog, Odin, or the horse, Brock at present in Mr. Berkeley's possession, die or meet with a disabling accident previously to the day of the wager, than it is to be at the option of Mr. Berkeley to continue on or off his engagement. If, in catching the five bucks, a deer should charge the park fence, or kill himself by running against a tree, or the dog should kill or disable himself by running against a tree or other sort of impediment, than in the one case, as regards the deer, these facts should be deemed accidental, and in no way affecting the wager, and in the other, Mr. Berkeley might use a fresh dog.

MATRIMONY.—"Marriages are made in heaven."—This is an admitted fact. There have been, and indeed will probably continue to be, short-sighted mortals who internally dissent from the axiom, but who seldom venture openly to question its truth. It is intract, intangible. The unimaginable felicities of that blissful state have also been the theme of all half-starved poets from time immemorial. Milton repeated his nuptials thrice; and, in fact, he must (despite his biographers) have thought marriage a heaven on earth, for he took infinite pains to have two wives at a time. There are people who speak of marriage as a clog to the foot, anoose round the neck, a drag-chain, a straight-waistcoat, &c.; but these persons are generally supposed to have been unsuccessful in their attempts to enter its holy porch.—Another apothegm is, that "All women are angels before they are married;" this truth is too self-evident to require demonstration; the corollary deduced from it is, that therefore "their husbands wish them in heaven so soon afterwards." The wish on the part of husbands, for the early apotheosis of their wives arises, doubtless, from certain self-condemning twinges, excited by the feeling that they have transplanted their "angels" from visions and dreams of "heaven" to a very so-so paradise—indeed quite "of the earth, earthy."—Ainsworth's Magazine.

SLAVERY IN TURKEY.—The Sultan's mother was a slave; the mothers of his children are all slaves; Kosrew Pasha was a slave; so was Halil Pasha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan; so was Hafiz Pasha, and so were many of the most distinguished men and the most fortunate ladies in the empire. Slavery in Turkey is a very mild form. Even the blacks are seldom or never ill treated. Before a man's purchase of a slave, he invariably asks him—"Are you content to live with me and to serve me? If so, I shall give you so many clothes, and so much pocket money, and after serving me faithfully for six years you shall have your liberty, when you can't agree so long I shall sell you to some other person with whom you can agree." Should the slave object to remain with his master, he himself has the power to declare his wishes to be sold. The master never opposes this, and it proves such a check upon him that he seldom dares even to scold his slave. These remarks apply to black slaves; the white slaves, if young, are adopted as the children of the house, and are treated exactly like the other children. If girls grow up handsome and accomplished, they find husbands of the highest liking among the highest in the state. They are, however, obliged to enter any harem except if it pleases them, and if ill treated or discontented they also can insist upon being sold.

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POSTSCRIPT.

COURIER OFFICE, 2 P. M. 20TH MAY, 1842.

CAPTURE OF HYKULZIE.

We are happy to inform our readers that Major General England has succeeded in his second attack on Hykulzie. The enemy's entrenchments and stockades on the hill were stormed with great facility, in consequence of a well directed fire from the artillery under Captain Leslie, having compelled the enemy to desert their outworks while the column of infantry was ascending the hill. The enemy did not shew much disposition to close with the British Troops, so that the former had not above fifty killed. The loss on our side was very trifling: Lieutenant Ashburner having been severely, and seven or eight of inferior rank, slightly wounded.

The sacred standard, to which the Mahomedans attach such importance in their combats with Christians, was captured. The village of Hykulzie was plundered and burnt immediately after the battle. The following is a letter from our correspondent in General England's force.

CAMP RIGHT BANK OF LORA RIVER, 29TH APRIL, 1842.

We have taken Hykulzie this time, and we cannot understand how the General allowed himself to be so *drubbed* on such ground this day, last month—you might drive a Buggy up the Hill and the ditch is but two feet. We got as many and particular *orders* issued about the taking the Hill as if it had been a Town. The only fault in his Plan was that he did not let the three columns ascend together. If he had allowed us to have done so, we could have outflanked them and killed many: as it is, fifty is the very utmost of their killed. We have only seven or eight slightly wounded amongst our men. Poor Ashburner has some awful sword cuts. We do not expect any opposition in the Kojuck. Four miles of our march this morning was through cornfields which extended to the right and left for miles and miles as far the eye could reach. Leslie's Guns did good execution at Hykulzie and made the enemy quit the stockades before the column could get up. The Company of the 8th captured the green flag which we accept as a good omen to the Flank Battalion. The Village of Hykulzie was sacked and burnt as belonging to Mahomed Sudeey. I have heard and still hear a great deal of the bravery of the Afghans: they did not show it in Lord Keane's march through their country nor has Nott found that they would stand in fair fight. Treachery they excell in, and last month they took clever and decided advantage of our Generals sending them up 160 men to be butchered. It was said in the first Camp, but I know not how truly, that our people, when attacking Hykulzie last month, had got into the Breastworks and driven the Afghans out when these latter were recalled to the charge by one of their chiefs who saw that the handful of men, by whom they were scattered, were not supported from below by any fresh advance. Had they the bravery attributed to them by their partisans in Camp, they would have taken advantage of our position after the last affair. They were not two miles off and collected in force whilst we had only 400 men to protect a place that in the morning the General had not thought 2500 too many to be sent against.

If we meet with any opposition in the Kojuck, I will write you again.

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